THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V—No. 16. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Admiral Pareja, of the Spanish Navy, Commits Suicide—Cholera at Guadaloupe—Reported Cession of St. Domingo to England.

NEW YORK, January 18.—*La Cronica*, the Spanish organ, confirms the reported suicide of Admiral Pareja, after the capture of the gunboat *Covadonga* by the Chilians.

Advices from Guadaloupe via Bermuda report the cholera still prevailing, the average deaths being 131 per day in a population of 10,000.

The rumored proposal to cede the island of St. Domingo to England is creating some comment in Bermuda.

The Spanish-Chilian War—Reported Suicide of the Spanish Admiral, Pareja—He Shoots Himself After the Surrender of his Vessel—Chilian Privateers Expected on the Cuban Coast, Etc.

HAVANA, January 13.—In connection with the recent naval engagement along the coast of Chili, accounts of which you have undoubtedly received, we have a telegram from the south side of the island to our Captain-General, Dulce, that the commanding Admiral Pareja had shot himself when he learned that one of his ships had been captured by a Chilian vessel. The latter, it appears, displayed British colors, and, feigning distress, made signals for assistance. As the Spanish vessel was approaching to render aid, the Chilian masked batteries were suddenly opened, the decks swept, and the steering gear broken up, so that the Spaniard was helpless under the guns of a superior force. As the cruise along the coast was made on Pareja's order, he could not endure the result, and made an end to his life, although he was personally not responsible for what had occurred.

Our war steamers have their complement of ammunition on board, and are all in readiness to go to sea if any of the Chilian pirates, said to be fitted out in New York and other Northern ports, should appear in these waters to disturb our commerce.

General Domingo Dulce, it is said, is waiting to be relieved.

Mr. Seward has not reached Havana. People here try to give political importance to his visit here, and state that he will negotiate with Hayti for emigration of free negroes to that Republic. —*N. Y. World.*

INTERESTING FROM CURACOA.

Departure of General Baez from Curacoa for St. Domingo on a Dominican Man-of-War—Official Courtesies—Marine Disaster—Severe Fighting in Venezuela—Capture of the Independent General Pulgar—The ex-Emperor Soulouque of Hayti at Curacoa—Salaries of American and other Consuls, Etc.

CURACOA, December 27.—The Dominican war schooner *Anita* arrived at this port on the 24th ultimo, from the city of St. Domingo, having on board a commission, headed by General Cabral, to escort the newly elected President, Buenaventura Baez, to the re-established Dominican republic.

On the 28th the President, accompanied by the Dominican Charge d'Affaires, Mr. J. A. Jesurum, a highly respectable merchant of this island, paid his farewell visit to our Governor, and was received by him with all the honors usual on such an occasion. The following day President Baez and suite left for the capital (St. Domingo), and while passing the harbor fortifications were saluted with the usual number of guns.

On the morning of the 1st instant the Dutch War schooner *Atalanta*, Commander E. E. Bonn, left this port for the Windward Islands, and while attempting several times to tack ship off the east point of this island (or Point Cannon) misstayed, occasioned in a great measure by a light wind and a strong southwest current, drifted ashore, and proved a total loss.

The latest news we have here of the independent General Venancio Pulgar, former Governor of the province of Zulia, Venezuela (usurped from him by the traitor Sutherland, who still holds possession of said province by the unconstitutional aid of the General Government, which distinctly says that each province should protect and govern itself, except from foreign invasion), is that in his last engagement with the Government troops of New Granada, in supporting the claims of General Fuentes, he was taken prisoner after five days' hard fighting.

Many of your numerous readers will bear in mind that this indomitable General Pulgar entered Massiolo some six months past with but fifty men, and kept possession for several hours; but, not being reinforced, was obliged, by the overwhelming numbers of Government troops, to retreat. Since that time he has been engaged in the wars of New Granada, awaiting the proper moment to wrest from the usurper's grasp his fraudulently obtained position, and thus liberate his countrymen from the sway of a tyrant.

Intelligence arrived here per last packet from St. Thomas that General Baez had arrived at the capital city of St. Domingo, but that the province of Porto Platte, and other sections of the Dominican republic, had refused to acknowledge him as President.

Determined not to be outdone by our neighbor, St. Thomas, which was some months ago honored with a flying visit from a Sandwich Island Queen, we are now honored by the presence of ex-Emperor Faustin Soulouque and family, who intend making this island their permanent residence, it being world-wide noted for its well-conducted government and salubrity of climate.

The resident American Consul, Mr. James Falon, proves himself all that a government official should be, and the United States may well be proud of such a representative. One of his stamp has been long lacking here to represent American interests. Some of the United States Consuls receive salaries quite inadequate to maintain the proper dignity of their positions. The Spanish Consul here has a fixed salary of three thousand dollars in gold per annum, with the privilege of transacting business on his own account; and the English Consul has about one thousand pounds sterling, and the same privileges.

The 17th instant was a grand gala day here, consequent upon laying the corner-stone of the "Reformed Israelitish Congregation Temple, El Possenier," which ceremony was numerously attended by the most respectable part of our population. After the religious ceremonies a grand ball was given for the occasion by our townsman, Mr. J. A. Jesurum, and was indeed a most splendid affair.—*New York Herald.*

The Suicide of Admiral Pareja, Commanding the Spanish Squadron in the Pacific.

[Translated from the Cronica—the Spanish organ in New York—of January 17.]

The shrewd diplomatist, experienced seaman, and gallant officer who commanded our squadron in the Pacific, died December 3, on being informed of the mishap to *La Covadonga*, when he was on the point of vindicating the national flag in a decisive manner. His susceptibility on the point of honor could not bear an event so common in war, and the death of Admiral Pareja reveals at once, better than any other encomium, the temper of his soul. Whoever may be the next commander of the Spanish squadron in the Pacific, he cannot fail to perceive his duty in view of the national honor and the immense loss we have sustained. We feel for the illustrious deceased the most profound regret, and offer to his successor our heartfelt sympathy, in which all good Spaniards will unite.

We believe that all true-hearted Spaniards who have read the above lines have appreciated their noble significance. Having now, however, further information, we feel ourselves bound to add some explanations necessary to a fuller appreciation of the great deed of the Spanish Admiral.

Admiral Pareja, who wished and expected peace, and fearing any hostile act on the part of Chili, had sent the *Covadonga* with despatches to the Isthmus. The capture of the *Covadonga* took place on the 26th, when one of the foreign consuls went on board the *Villa de Madrid* and informed him of the event. On the 29th, after brooding some thirty hours over the disgrace, the report of a pistol was heard in his cabin, and upon entering he was found dead—shot by his own hand through the right temple. On his table a paper was found, written in a firm hand, directing that his body should be sunk out of the Chilian waters, and urging his officers and men to act with honor.

Admiral Pareja had received the day before instructions from the Government of Madrid, the nature of which is not yet known. But it is to be believed that having to choose between duty and honor, before the affair of the *Covadonga*, he determined to sacrifice his life, and accordingly died as should become a Spanish officer under such circumstances.

In connection with the glorious fate of Admiral Pareja, we must say that the capture of the *Covadonga* was a misfortune, and nothing more. The surprise of the *Covadonga* was simply an unfortunate accident; but since it has been attempted to make it seem a disgrace to Spain, we refer in reply to the heroic self-sacrifice made by Admiral Pareja. Let it be remembered that this was the man who was too noble-hearted to shell Valparaiso when it was at his mercy, and that a navy possessing such officers must ever hold the esteem of the world.

We do not pretend to defend suicide; but when it is an act of disinterested sacrifice, then we do not only approve it, but glorify it, and the suicide of Admiral Pareja must be classed among those suicides which humanity regards with admiration, and no one of them has ever been committed in order to redeem so light an error as the capture of the *Covadanga*.

GUADALOUPE.

Cholera still Raging—Great Mortality on the Island—Stringent Sanitary Precautions.

From the Bermuda Gazette, December 27.

By the royal mail steamer *Alpha*, Captain Hunter, from St. Thomas, we are in possession of our customary files of West India and Demarara papers of the latest dates.

The frightful ordeal which Guadaloupe is passing through from that fell disease, the Asiatic cholera, is naturally causing much dread in the other West India islands and Demarara, and quarantine restrictions on all vessels coming from infected ports and sanitary regulations are being all acted on to provide against, as far as practicable, the introduction and spread of this formidable disease. From Guadaloupe we learn that from the 19th to the 23d November, both days inclusive, the number of deaths in a population of ten thousand three hundred and seventy-five, and at Point-a-Pitre between the 19th and 22d the number of deaths was one hundred and forty-nine. Stringent regulations are enforced at Martinique to prevent communication with Dominica, the Saints, Guadaloupe, etc.

The Governor of Guadaloupe most humanely officially informed the authorities of all the neighboring islands of the outbreak of the pestilence on that island. The doctors in Guadaloupe are, it seems, divided in opinion concerning the plague, some denying that is cholera. If it is not cholera, it is a plague more intractable and more deadly than the Asiatic ravager. If it is cholera, its character is more virulent and malignant than usual. Between these there is little choice, but the urgency of the call to prepare is intensified.

The mail steamers will neither receive from nor land passengers at Guadaloupe. The mail-bags are brought near the ship in a shore boat and are met by a boat from the steamer with the doctor, who fumigates them thoroughly, and they undergo the same process on reaching the ship. The boats that come off for the letters are obliged to keep to leeward, and the bags are thrown on board them.

The latest report from Guadaloupe give the deaths as averaging one hundred and thirty-one per day.

NO CHOLERA IN GRANADA.

We learn, orally, from this island that it was perfectly healthy. We mention this fact, as it was reported soon after the mailboat arrived on Saturday that the cholera had reached there from Guadaloupe. As in the other islands, every care is being taken to prevent its introduction; and in addition to the usual quarantine precautions, boats are kept cruising at night off the island to intercept any vessel or boat attempting communication with the shore until visited by the Health Officer.

HOW THE PLAGUE REACHED GUADALOUPE.

We are told by the editor of the Barbadoes *West Indian* that it was in this way the sickness was introduced into Guadaloupe and broke out at Point-a-Pitre, soon after the arrival of a vessel from Marseilles, on board of which, during the voyage, two persons died of cholera. The captain told the pilot of the circumstance, who neglected to warn the authorities. The clothes of the deceased were sent on shore to be washed, and the washerwoman and her whole family died immediately.

On account of the suddenness of the deaths, and there existing no suspicion of cholera or other infectious disease, many persons went to see her and her family, took the disease, and died likewise. The authorities becoming alarmed, made inquiry into the circumstances, and, tracing them back to the vessel, arrested the pilot who brought her in and threw him into prison, where he remained awaiting trial for negligence of his duty. They further ordered that the houses of all who had died should be burned, with their clothes and furniture.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Mayor's Message—City Finances—Railroads, Etc.

BALTIMORE, January 18.—Mayor Chapman's message exhibits the city finances in a most favorable light. It severely criticizes the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and advocates the extension of the Western Maryland road to Hagerstown, the Cumberland coal fields, and the Ohio river at Pittsburg.

The office of the Provost Marshal-General for Maryland and Delaware is now located here, and that filled by General Brown is soon to be suspended, which will cause much trouble, as there is much difficulty in our State now regarding information in the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

TRIAL OF RAPHAEL SEMMES.—The trial of Raphael Semmes, late commander of the Rebel steamer *Alabama*, it is generally believed will take place very shortly. The full detail for the court has not yet been made, but it is believed that the arrival in this city of Commodore Winslow has something to do with the subject."—*Washington Intelligencer.*

A WINDFALL FOR COLLECTOR HAMLIN.—A Boston correspondent of the Plymouth *Memorial* learns that Collector Hamlin (late Vice-President) had occasion to pocket about $1500 last week as his share of a forfeiture. A well-known firm was detected in smuggling ottar of roses to the value of $6000, and was fined $15,000.—*Boston Journal.*

THE RECORDS OF THE WAR.

Ford's Theatre to be the Depository.

The Secretary of War has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, December 15.—SIR:—The Surgeon-General has applied for the assignment of the property known as Ford's Theatre for the deposit and safe-keeping of the records relating to soldiers discharged for disability incurred in the service or who have died in battle, in hospital, or in Rebel prisons. These records are among the most important of the Government, both as relates to the Government itself and to individuals, for they are the records and title papers upon which the widows and orphans of those who are entitled to the support and bounty of the Government depend as evidence of their just claims. Ford's Theatre was the scene of the murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln. Shortly after that tragic event, it was about to be opened again as a place of theatrical entertainment and amusement. The public seeing regards that spot as hallowed by the blood of their martyr President, and considered that its desecration as a place of theatrical exhibition would be a national reproach and an outrage against humanity. By the President's order, therefore, the property was taken possession of, to be applied to some fitting public purpose, under the sanction of Congress. Inasmuch as it was private property, it seemed proper that a just compensation should be made to the owner, and a conditional purchase was therefore made under the authority of the President by the Quartermaster-General, at the price of $100,000, subject to the approval of Congress. It has been converted into a fire-proof building by the orders of this Department. One of the most striking features of the character of the late President was his deep sympathy for the sick and wounded, and all who suffered in the service of their country during its contest to suppress the Rebellion. It was his well-known habit, as often as time and other duties would allow, to visit the hospitals, and administer comfort to the suffering inmates. There would seem to be no more fitting purpose to which the building could be applied than to have the spot hallowed by his blood consecrated to the preservation of the memorials of those who, like himself, suffered as mart rs in the national cause. It is necessary, however, that an appropriation should be made by Congress, and authority given to consummate the purchase. I would respectfully ask that a special appropriation be made, in order that the specified purpose may be carried into effect, by consummating the purchase of the property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
Hon THADDEUS STEVENS,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

This appropriation will undoubtedly be made. The records which are to be provided for are now kept in a building on Pennsylvania avenue, near the War Office, which was originally built for stores, and which was the only building that could be obtained. It is not large enough to accommodate properly *one-third* of the documents that will eventually claim the custody of the Government. It is already overcrowded, and large bundles of these papers still lie in the cellar of the building for lack of room to arrange and dispose of them properly.

These papers are the reports, sent from the field and the hospitals by surgeons, of the wounds, sickness, and death, or recovery of private soldiers. They are absolutely indispensable to determine the claims sent in from every part of the country for pensions. They are, in fact, the title-deeds of every pension held by widows and orphans thoughout the United States; and a fire in an hour might destroy them forever.

It is also proposed to place in Ford's Theatre, when fitted up, the Army Museum, with its collection of specimens and the various offices connected with it. It is said to be by far the most extensive and valuable of its kind in the world, and contains a greater number of interesting specimens than all the army museums of Europe. The order recently issued from the Surgeon-General's Office giving illustrations of its character, in the engravings of some of the specimens, shows its value. Ford's Theatre has been wholly refitted, and is simply now an immense open building, with three fire-proof floors, fire-proof staircase, etc. It is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT RAILROAD CASE.

NISI PRIUS COURT—Judge Read.—Mr. Gibbons, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, continued his argument this morning. He confined himself to the fourteenth section of the contract between the Catawissa and Erie Roads. The section provides, that in case of an assignment for the benefit of creditors by the Catawissa Company, a judicial sale or transfer of the road shall at any time take place, then the agreement shall cease to be valid.

There can be no such thing as a judicial "transfer." The term is not known in law. Still, the Catawissa Company have transferred their road to the Atlantic Company; and it is therefore out of their power to comply with the terms of the contract.

The act for the incorporation of the Meadville Railroad Company, passed in 1857, fixes definitely the termini of the company. They may connect with any road, but from Meadville to the city of Erie they must go. They have never gone to Erie. They have never carried a passenger or a pound of freight to Erie.

In 7th Harris, p. 152, the principle is laid down:—"There is no safety to the public interests except in the rule, that the privileges not expressly granted in a charter are withheld."

The Meadville Railroad Company, therefore, is to be held to a strict performance of the duties enjoined upon it. They cannot escape the construction of the road to Erie. They might have accomplished it by connections, but they have failed to do even that.

Mr. Gibbons then read an affidavit of Mr. William Reynolds, who was President of the Atlantic and Great Western Road from 1847 to 1864, and who avers that, "among the early acts of the company when prepared for work, was an agreement with the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company for an interchange of business. The arrangement was made at the instance of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company."

At that time the Atlantic Company had not stuck one spade into the ground. The arrangement was made for the deliberate purpose of hoodwinking and deceiving the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad as to the real objects of this foreign corporation.

My learned friends have argued very profoundly to prove the meaning of the words "railroad connection," and have read a number of affidavits to prove that a connection is not necessarily a lying together of the rails, but a point were two roads converge sufficiently to allow passengers and freight to be transferred from one to the other.

But it is not merely a "connection" that the defendants are required to make. They must make a "favorable" connection. And Sir Morton Peto himself, who is a ruined man unless this gigantic swindle succeeds, would not swear that the connection of the Atlantic Road is as favorable with the Philadelphia and Erie Road as with the New York and Erie Road.

The only authority for this contract, the cancellation of which we contend for, is found in the act of 1847, which first authorized railroad companies whose roads connected to make contracts, whereby the cars of one road might run on the other; in the supplement passed in 1859, giving to the contracting or leasing company to fix the rate of tolls on the road leased; and the act of 1861, which extended the right to enter into such contracts to corporations or companies whose roads were connected by means of intervening roads.

There can be no intervening road in this case but the Sunbury and Erie, for that is the only road that the Atlantic touches or crosses on its way from Meadville to the New York and Erie road at Salamanca.

The argument is not yet concluded.

THIRD EDITION

MEXICO.

Recent Engagements—Good News for the Liberals—The Empress at Orizaba—Orders of Generals Jeaningros and Mejia.

NEW YORK, January 18.—The *Times* correspondence says the latest advices from Mexico are unfavorable to the Imperial cause. The inhabitants of Monterey feel no security in Maximilian's Mexican troops, and are leaving the city *en masse*. Over 30,000 are said to have left in three days. The merchants are sending their goods and valuables to San Luis. Sinaloa alone remains in the hands of the Imperialists. On the 31st ultimo, a guerilla force of three hundred, among whom were several Americans, captured San Juan de Guadaloupe, in Durango. After having completely destroyed it, they left to attack Don Miguel. A French force left Durango to attack the band. The Imperialists claim the victory.

In the State of Puebla they also claim a victory over the Republican General Regules, who attacked Augangeo with over 8000 troops. Another place named Maravotio was attacked by Regules, but he was repulsed.

The Indians of Sahcaba had defeated the Imperialists under Lopez, in Yucatan. They also attacked Senotillo, but were repulsed.

A conspiracy to assassinate the Minister of War was arrested at the very moment of carrying the scheme into execution.

By the steamers *Eagle* and *Morning Star*, from Havana, late Mexican news has been received. The Empress was enthusiastically received on her journey from Vera Cruz to Orizaba.

Heavy Imperial reinforcements were on the way to Monterey and Saltillo, and General Jeaningros has been ordered to resume active operations, in connection with General Mejia, to secure the speedy pacification of the Rio Grande.

The *Sociedad* of the 3d says:—"It is to be feared that trouble will occur at Matamoras, not with the Government of the United States, but with the Federal troops, who have openly sympathized with the Juarists and given them material aid."

The reinforcements reaching Mexico from Europe during the last week of December numbered 12,000.

Bagdad and Matamoras.

Let one imagine a plain of sand, angular between the sea and river, with about three acres of little low wooden houses, "wedged" in helter-skelter upon it, and a row of large wooden warehouses—apparently built with some aim at regularity—along the river side, for possibly more than half a mile, and he has a picture of Bagdad. The streets are all narrow, and as nasty as those of ancient Rome, and this, although the houses are mostly newly built. The hotels are thronged with bed bugs. The people are from everywhere, and all uncomfortable—the soldiers scowling and sputtering Spanish; the officials exceedingly courteous and polite; the food fair and the fare exorbitant; the warehouses bursting with speculators' goods and everybody a speculator; the wharves crowded the warehouses crowded, the soldiers crowded, and the bed-bugs crowded. Such was Bagdad on the 1st of December, 1865.

FROM BAGDAD TO MATAMORAS.

The ride from Bagdad to Matamoras is accomplished over a road, at last accounts, most excellent, and by rapid stages making the trip in about four hours. The distance is about thirty-five miles. The country is flat and monotonous, only redeemed by occasional sandhills and patches of a mosquito shrub, with peeps at times of the Rio Grande, which is really anything but grand—along the right, jagged on either side, here and there with a jagged lagoona. Now and then a ranch, inclosed by rude fences of sticks, driven endways into the ground, with its low, filthy "mansion of mud and thatch," and its lazy, swarthy tenants, nearly nude, but invariably under some huge *sombreros*, as they squat on the ground about the door, attract your attention as you whirl by, leaving ranch, fences, roadside, tenantry, and all, enveloped in a cloud of dust. One observes a few tall, black crosses by the roadside, scattered along, where bandits have given their victims a *requiescat* in former years. Such occurrences of late are very frequent, the route being one that offers great facilities to the professional highwayman. The Imperial Government certainly deserves the credit of having done a great deal to eradicate this scourge from the roads. Its speedy and summary manner of dealing with the culprits it has arrested has had its effect.

MATAMORAS.

At length you enter Matamoras, where you are at once cast among a crowd of Americans, Frenchmen, Spaniards, "Yankees," speculators, Mexicans, and Confederates, *Cholos*, Indians, half-breeds, custom house officials, policemen, beggars, and pickpockets. The houses of Matamoras are low, of dimensions indeed scarcely expanded enough to accommodate the vast and various fleas which dispute possession with the bipedal occupants. The thieves of the town are only second to the fleas in number and audacity. The population of Matamoras is normally about six thousand, but has swollen since the war by accretions of Confederates, Liberalists, and traders, so as to make it difficult to be computed at the present time.

AFFAIRS IN OHIO.

Hon. John Sherman Renominated for Senator—Fire at a Government Building in Cincinnati—Sinking of a Steamer—Loss, $140,000.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—The Union caucus held at Columbus last night renominated John Sherman for United States Senator. The ballot stood:—Sherman, 79; Schenck, 28; Bingham, 13. The Legislature meets in convention to-day for the election.

The International Building, Sycamore street, between Third and Fourth, occupied by the Government for offices, was considerably damaged on the fourth and fifth stories, last night, by fire. The building contained a large quantity of valuable books and papers belonging to the Government, which were saved. The loss to the building is not ascertained.

The steamer *Sherman* was sunk near Paducah on Tuesday. The boat and cargo were valued at $140,000, mostly insured.

FROM HARRISBURG.

RETURN OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

His Arrival at New York.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, January 18.—Governor Curtin has arrived at New York, and will be in Harrisburg within a few days, or as soon as Mrs. Curtin recovers from the effects of the sea voyage.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 18.—Mr. Connell read a bill incorporating the Silver Mountain Mining Company; also one making legal the rate of interest seven per cent.

Mr. Ridgway read a supplement to the act providing for entering satisfaction on judgments and mortgages.

Mr. Hoge read an act incorporating the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Randall, an act incorporating the Great Eastern Horse Insurance Company.

The Committee on Elections reported that David McConaughy, of the Nineteenth Senatorial District, was entitled to his seat, and he was sworn in.

The Supplement Act incorporating the East Mahanoy Railroad was passed.

House of Representatives.

A committee of three was appointed to revise the common school system, and to regulate the incomes thereof.

Mr. Davis offered the following:—

Resolved, That hereafter it shall be competent for the several banks in the State to make and enforce contracts for a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent., provided, that this act shall not affect existing contracts.

Mr. Ruddiman offered a resolution appointing a special session on Tuesday evening next, to consider the resolution relative to the death of Abraham Lincoln. Agreed to.

Mr. Davis presented a petition for the change of the name of the Central Coal Oil Co., and to confer power to construct a railroad. Also, one in favor of allowing interested parties to testify in their own behalf.

Mr. Danks offered a resolution closing the Hall of the House on Sunday.

Mr. Crosland said that members who were forced to stay in Harrisburg over Sunday must either stay at the hotels or come to the House, and the latter was preferable.

Mr. Ruddiman said that another opportunity was open, that of visiting church.

Mr. Crosland thought there was a disposition to force the members to some church, and while he had ability to follow the dictates of his own conscience, he did not intend to be forced in a land of religious liberty.

Messrs. Danks and Ruddiman repudiated the idea of force, but insisted that the officers of the House needed relaxation.

Mr. Sturdivant stated that for five years past the Hall had not been closed on Sunday.

Mr. Quigley moved to postpone the whole subject indefinitely—on this the yeas were 57 and the nays 35—so the motion was agreed to.

The Philadelphians voting in favor of the indefinite postponement were Messrs. Adair, and Davis. Who thought the matter was provided for by the rules, Messrs. Donnelly, Freeborn, Ghegan, Hood, Josephs, Kerns, Lee, Marks, Quigley, Subers, Wallace. Those voting against the postponement were Messrs. Ruddiman, Sterner, and Watt. Absent, De Haven, and Thomas.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 18.

The Suffrage Question in the District of Columbia.

Seven colored men, representing a large number of colored citizens, North and South, and in the District of Columbia, being authorized to speak, publish a card to-day, addressed to the members of Congress, respectfully submitting that in the issue now pending before Congress for the extension of the franchise, the action should be based on the idea that there can of right be no privileged class before the law in a republican government; and they seriously and most earnestly object to any discrimination in such qualification on account of color, because to do so would be insidiously affecting them, and expose them to class legislation throughout the land, and thus make them liable to the greatest injustice. They want the bill to affect all alike, all loyal citizens in the District of Columbia.

BRUTAL CONDUCT.—Since the setting in of cold weather, the ponds in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards have afforded excellent skating, and in consequence have been much frequented by persons desirous of a few hours enjoyment of the exhilarating sport.

Many of these persons are females and children belonging to neighboring families, whose means will not permit them to resort to the various skating parks. Of late, however, it has been rather dangerous for them to venture upon the ice, on account of the ruffianism displayed by parties of young men who have been in the habit of visiting the ponds apparently for the sole purpose of driving all others off. They have not hesitated, in carrying out their designs, to abuse ladies, and even children, in the most outrageous manner, knocking them down, and otherwise most shamefully maltreating them.

Last evening a crowd of these characters assembled upon a pond on Seventh street above the Depot of the Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Railway Company, and soon made their presence known by commencing an attack upon a young man who by some means had incurred their displeasure.

The young man was knocked down and most horribly beaten, some of his assailants even going so far as to kick him in the face with the skates attached to their feet. His cries for help failed to move them, and they continued their work until one or two of their number, fearful probably that the affair might terminate seriously, interfered to prevent a continuance of the attack. The young man was raised to his feet, and, in a bewildered manner, made his way off the pond and across a lot, falling once or twice in the snow in his efforts to escape.

About a week ago quite a small boy was knocked down without the least provocation by one of these rowdies, and the back of his head striking the ice, he was rendered insensible. In that condition he was carried home by a couple of gentlemen who were present, but who were powerless to prevent the attack. It is almost time that some remedy should be devised to prevent such outrages.

—Queen Victoria's New Year's gifts to the poor in the parishes of New Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer, England, were distributed on the 1st of January to several hundred families. The total value of these annual gifts is about one hundred and fifty pounds, and they are allotted to deserving recipients by the vicar and clergy of Windsor, the various cases being generally recommended by the district visitors.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, January 18, 1866.

The Stock Market was less active this morning, and prices weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 7·30s sold at 98⅞@96¼, and new 5-20s at 101¾. 93 was bid for 10-40s; 103⅛ for old 5-20s; and 103⅜ for 6s of 1881, interest off. State and City loans are without change. New City 6s sold at 92½, and old do. at 87½.

Railroad shares are irregular and lower. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53½@54, the former rate a decline of 1; Reading at 50¾, a decline of ¾; Catawissa preferred at 43@43¼, a decline of ¼; common do. at 29½, a decline of ½; and Camden and Amboy at 126½; 3½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; 29¾ for North Pennsylvania; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 29¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Spruce and Pine sold at 33; 70 was bid for Second and Third; 51½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 32½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 38½ for Hestonville.

In Bank shares there is more doing, and prices are well maintained. North America sold at 198; Girard at 52; and Corn Exchange at 62; 137 was bid for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Southwark; 50 for Penn Township; 75 for Western; and 61 for City.

Canal shares are dull, and we hear of no sales. 21½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 28½ for preferred do.; 112 for Morris preferred; 8½ for Susquehanna Canal; 31 for Delaware Division; and 56¾ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are in fair demand, with sales of McElrath at 1⅛; Ocean at 17@17¼, and Keystone at 56-100.

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.

Reported by F. T. Watson, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

$1000 U S 7·30s	June.	99	100 sh	Reading	..s30 50⅛
100 sh	McElrath	....1·90	500 sh	Am Pet Co	s30 1
100 sh	do.	2	500 sh	Jersey Well	..67½
100 sh	do.	b5 2	100 sh	Ocean	17⅛
100 sh	do.	s6 2	100 sh	Dalzell	....b30 2½
100 sh	do.	b10 2	100 sh	do.	....2 3-16
100 sh	do	....b10.1·90			

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	140	12 M.	139⅝
11 A. M.	139⅛	1 P. M.	139¼

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	139½	139¾
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	134	134½
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	131	132
Pennsylvania Currency	40	50
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

—The First National Bank opens for business to-day at No. 305 Chesnut street, next door east of the Bank of North America, in the rooms lately occupied by Jay Cooke & Co. The removal is temporary, and to allow of the erection of an entire new granite building on the site of the present bank.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is very abundant on call, and upon Government securities as low as 4 per cent. is accepted. At 5@6 per cent. stock houses are offered large sums, and it is only upon very ordinary collaterals that 7 is asked. Commercial bills sell slowly, and best are quoted at 7@9 per cent., and second grade at 10@15 per cent.

"It is generally assumed in Wall street that the foreign clause will be struck out of Mr. McCulloch's loan bill, and that no inducement will be given to European capital in the way of convenient receipt of interest. If the bill is passed allowing the issue of 40-year 6 per cent. gold-bearing bonds, there will be no lack of European or domestic buyers in large amounts. The country still needs a security suitable for permanent investments, for, strange as it may seem, out of $2,800,000,000 of Federal debt, and the entire list of railway mortgages, there is nothing in which to employ trust funds, except for very short periods. An absolute 40-year bond at 6 per cent. is an obligation into which the Secretary of the Treasury can readily fund all the currency debt outstanding, and all the gold-bearing bonds falling due prior to 1881, and the sooner he sets about it the better."

—The Boston *Traveller* says:—

"Government bonds are in quick demand at all the stock offices, and there are steady calls for small lots of bank, factory, and railroad stocks for investment. Call loans were made to-day at six per cent. on substantial collaterals, although the common rate is seven, unless the borrowers are of the first-class. There is a good demand for notes in the discount market. The best are passed at 7½ per cent., and others at 8, 9 and 10 per cent."

—Counterfeit ten-dollar bills on the Fall River Bank of Massachusetts are in circulation. They are intended to represent the genuine note, but the paper has an oily appearance and the engraving is not well done.

—A despatch from Washington says:—

"The receipts from Internal Revenue yesterday were $497,188. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue yesterday issued a Circular to his Collectors, in which, after citing several acts of Congress relative to the collection of Internal Revenue, he says that, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, their payments hereafter must be in strict compliance with the laws and regulations on the subject."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, January 18.—Cotton is quiet, with small sales of middlings at 51@52c.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $32 50 ₱ ton, but there is none coming forward.

There is a fair demand for Cloverseed, and 500 bush. sold from $6 for common up to $7 for choice. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3·10@3 15.

Flour is duller than ever, and there is a total absence of any shipping demand. Small sales to the home consumers at $7 25 ₱ bbl. for common superfine up to $13·50 for fancy lots, according to quality. A few small lots of Rye Flour sold at $5 50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is not much demand for Wheat, and only 1500@2000 bushels common and choice sold. Red at $2·20@2 30. White ranges from $2 40@2 70. 500 bushels Rye sold at $1·05. Corn is in fair request, and 3000 bushels yellow, in the cars and from store, at 77@78 cents. Oats are steady at 51@52 cents. In Barley Malt nothing doing.

In Naval Stores and Oils the sales are unimportant.

Whisky is very quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls. at $2·24@2 28.

—At a recent meeting of the British Anthropological Society, Dr. Ballard, who said he had paid much attention to the subject of idiotcy, attributed nearly all such cases to severe illness in infancy, and the results of his experience told him that most such cases originate from the habit which some children acquire of sucking all kinds of objects. By that action they swallow the secretions of the glands, which, not being accompanied with food, disorder, and in some cases destroy the stomach. Dr. Gibb confirmed that opinion, and stated that the attention of medical men had of late been drawn to the injury done by the habit of sucking.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Reciprocity—How the Question Stands.

From the Times.

In what position does the question of reciprocity stand? What is the policy demanded by a due regard to the revenue, the capital, and the industry of the United States? What answer shall be given to the wandering diplomatists whom the provinces have sent to renew a bargain for their advantage?

Despite the chronic bitterness of our party conflicts, it is satisfactory to know that upon one vital point connected with this question our leading public men, and our leading journals of both parties, are in the main agreed. Union and Democrat, all concede that the existing one-sided arrangement shall be brought to an end. There may not be entire harmony touching the course pursued in bringing about its termination, but upon the fact that its operation was partial and unjust, and that its continuance should not be permitted, there is little or no difference of opinion.

The provincial papers, we see, would fain persuade themselves that the feeling against the treaty is the product of some transient cause, and is in part the result of lobby influence. They will discover their mistake in due season. For we are persuaded that upon few subjects outside of the great constitutional issues raised by the Rebellion, has public opinion pronounced a more emphatic verdict than upon this question of so-called reciprocity. Here and there may be found an individual directly or indirectly interested in some branch of provincial trade, who demurs to the judgment and pleads for its postponement, if not its reversal. But the exceptions are so rare that they serve to indicate the strength of the rule.

Let us briefly recapitulate. The treaty was originally accepted by this country quite as much because of what it was supposed to imply as because of what it actually expressed. Its spirit was deemed more important than its letter. It was held to foreshadow a steady growth of commercial intercourse, and an ever-widening area of commercial enterprise. In these respects our people have been provokingly disappointed. The trade fostered by the treaty incited Canada to the adoption of projects designed to deprive our carriers of the traffic on which they calculated. Financial difficulties thence arising were made a pretext for a series of tariff charges, each more inimical to our manufacturing industry than the one which preceded it.

This was bad enough, but it was only the beginning of the end. The imposition of higher duties upon our exports was followed by a change in the mode of levying duties which amounted to virtual discrimination against our importers and in favor of the British trader. The same unjust principle was brought into play against our lake shipowners, in favor of English and Canadian interests. In reality, then, Canada herself abrogated the treaty years ago; her politicians trampled on its spirit and disregarded the principle which gave it life; and therefore for its continuance to the present time her people have been indebted to the generosity, the magnanimous forbearance of the United States.

Apart from the principle involved, it has become apparent that in almost every sense, the treaty, viewed from the American stand-point, has been an unmitigated failure. Under its influence, one of the best features of our trade with Canada has declined steadily, until it has almost ceased to be worth mentioning; and English trade thrives in its stead. We send little that would not be sent, with or without a treaty; we receive little that would not be received were the treaty in or out of existence; the chief difference visible consisting in the fact, that whereas our exports enter the provincial market loaded with heavy customs duties, our imports from the province come into competition with the products of our farmers and lumbermen upon terms peculiarly favorable to the foreign producer. In other words, we give a great deal for nothing. Even, the yearly aggregate of trade looks much larger than it is, because Canada calculates our exports in greenbacks, while our customs valuation has gold for its basis. Sifted and tried, the whole thing carries upon its face so much that looks like humbug, that the wonder is how we have been induced to submit to it until now.

The first point to be noted is, then, that the action of Congress in reference to the treaty ought to be and is irrevocable. There should be no misunderstanding here. The action was entered upon deliberately, in full view of consequences, and by that action we are prepared to abide. The mockery of reciprocity will terminate on the 17th of March, all prayers from Canada to the contrary notwithstanding. The idea of a temporary extension should be scouted as unworthy of notice. We have craved adherence to the spirit of the contract through tiresome years; now we stand upon the letter of the notice.

The course hereafter to be pursued by this country will no doubt be governed by two considerations, always important, but more important now than at any former time. We are required to protect our revenue, and incidentally to protect our industry. We do not use the term in a controversial sense, or in any relation to the abstract merit of protection or free trade as a principle. We mean simply that inasmuch as the necessities of the nation have given birth to a system of taxation which permeates everywhere, and makes itself felt alike on the farm, in the forest, and in the workshop, we are bound to take care that the products of American labor shall not be exposed to unrestrained competition with foreign articles in no way tributary to the national treasury. To this extent, probably, free trader and protectionist coincide.

The burdens borne by our own people must be shared, in some degree and some manner, by any other people who would come as sellers into our market. So long as the existing system of internal revenue shall last, so long we should guard American labor, howsoever employed, from unequal competition with the products of other countries.

Moreover, it will be the duty of Congress to see that the doctrine of equivalents is more fairly applied than in 1854. There must be a *quid pro quo* for everything. And there must be a more correct valuation of some of the things presented by Canada under the guise of consideration. The navigation of the St. Lawrence, for instance, may properly be treated as of only trifling value, partly on account of natural and, therefore, everlasting causes, partly on account of that foreign flag which for the time controls the commerce of the river.

The bonding system, too, is a lever in our hands, no longer to remain idle. It is a system which, in its relation to Canada, yields us barely nominal property. Our carriers have lost their share of the traffic, the bulk of the goods passing through this country to Canada, in bond, entering at Portland, and being carried over a foreign railway thence to Montreal. In truth, the bonding system, as at this moment used by Canada, is a contrivance for introducing into the province goods which are afterwards smuggled into the United States. We furnish an instrument which is used to our detriment. The bonding system and reciprocity should, therefore, stand or fall together, so far as either applies to the neighboring province.

It is not our business now to discuss in detail the terms of our future commercial relations with the British Provinces. The general bearings of the treaty, and the general principles entering into the question, are all we have yet ventured to touch. Without essaying the functions of prophecy, or attempting to compete with the wisemen of the North in the matter of diplomacy, we may suggest that the time of vague promises and plausible pledges, and the ingenious magnifying of small things into great, ends with the expiring treaty. Any further bargaining must be accompanied with guarantees at every step. This country has learned how little reliance may be placed upon the faith of provincial politicians, or covenants which depend for their efficacy only upon an honorable interpretation of the spirit that animates them. "Fast bind fast find" should be the governing maxim in our future dealings with provincial ambassadors.

Reconstruction.

From the Tribune.

The New York *Times* sees fit to say that—

"There are certain advocates of negro suffrage who profess to be willing, under certain conditions, to see the Southern States restored to their true position in the Union, without requiring them to assent to a general enfranchisement of the negro population. Thus, a city journal, published mainly in the interest of the blacks, says:—'Only render it certain that an honest, industrious, thrifty, intelligent negro shall not be proscribed merely because of his color or race, and we will agree to almost anything.' If the journal from which we quote—speaking, as it is presumed to do, for a very considerable Radical party—is sincere in proposing a compromise, there ought to be little difficulty in coming to terms."

—As we do not seem to have made ourselves thoroughly understood by the *Times*, we will restate our essential position with the utmost possible lucidity. They are as follows:—

I. We regard it as of the highest and most imminent consequence that all political and civil distinctions, privileges, disabilities, or differences, based on caste or color, should be forever abolished. Never intrinsically just, they have by the overthrow of slavery, been rendered glaringly impertinent and absurd. While slavery existed they had a certain excuse, if no reason, in the fears of the slaveholding class; now they are obsolete in reason and as much behind the age as the Spanish Inquisition would be in Ohio or Wisconsin. To our apprehension, this issue towers above all others in importance; so that, while we are devoted to the protection and diversification of our national industry, we would gladly postpone this or any other political end, to the complete enfranchisement of the hitherto degraded and downtrodden four millions of our countrymen.

II. While we require and strive for impartial suffrage, we do not ask nor desire that every man shall be a voter, for we do not think every man *ought* to be. We hold that no man who chooses to live by theft, or swindling, or beggary, or by pandering to vice—no habitual drunkard—no idiot—no lunatic—no professional gambler—has any moral right to be a voter. And, while we propose no educational test, we are perfectly content to see such a test presented and adopted, even though it should for years preclude the enfranchisement of a large majority of the blacks. So long as no harder tests are applied to or required of them than of whites, and no obstacle interposed to their acquiring the knowledge demanded, we waive all inquiry, and agree in advance to whatever criterion of fitness to vote "conservatives" may see fit to propose.

III. We propose *no* "compromise"—in fact, we propose nothing. What we are most intent on is such a recognition by the Southern whites of the humanity and actual rights of the blacks as will preclude the necessity of any compromise, any higgling, any contention. We should even prefer a partial measure of justice freely accorded by the Southern whites to a complete one imposed on them by the power of the triumphant Union. Of all the mad blindness now provoking sadness, the blindness which compels the blacks to look northward for champions of their rights is most lamentable. The South would be this day richer by billions of dollars if her whites and blacks were thoroughly reconciled and cured of all reciprocal distrust. We do wish the ablest and wisest of the two races would forthwith meet, confer, and agree on a basis of future concord and mutual goodwill—we stipulating beforehand to give our hearty assent thereto, and to consider their accord the end of controversy on the subject. And we hope Congress may hold the matter of reconstruction in abeyance until it can be seen whether the manifest and rapid increase and diffusion of goodwill between whites and blacks at the South may not seasonably result in some such understanding and reconciliation between them.

IV. As to what Congress should or should not do with regard to negro suffrage, it depends so clearly on the temper and action of the Southern whites, that whatever might be wisely said of it to-day may have become obsolete and unfit two weeks hence. If those whites shall see fit to cherish a disloyal, inimical, rebellious spirit, and shall be moved thereby to annoy and persecute Unionists, white or black—as in some localities they notoriously have done—then we should judge that they are not yet fit to be "reconstructed" at all. If they are bent on evading and nullifying the anti-slavery Contitutional Amendment, then Congress ought to take effective measures to defeat that purpose and secure the freedmen against all forms and degrees of oppression. But it, on the contrary, the Southern whites incline generally to deal fairly by the Southern blacks, then we would have Congress touch the matter very lightly—as lightly as possible. We have faith that the Joint Committee will fairly, searchingly investigate and report the essential facts, for the guidance of Congress and the information of the country.

—Such, briefly stated, are our views of reconstruction, whether the *Times* deems them "sincere" or otherwise. We trust they, at any rate, are not hard to be understood—at least not by those who wish to comprehend them.

Reconstruction—The Power of Congress and the Schemes of the Radicals.

From the Herald.

The Southern armies are disbanded; the Southern politicians acknowledge that their attempt to destroy the country was a grand error, and all resistance to the Government from the side of the South is given up. Still civil war rages, and perhaps with more bitterness than it did when the whole country was in arms. The country is torn by dissension that is civil in a double sense, and its best interests are imperilled by a war more bitter and savage than the former war was, just as the nature of the politician is more acrimonious and vindictive than that of the soldier. The political extremists of the North—the radicals—have in simple fact now taken the position lately held by the soldiers of the South. They are the savage and desperate enemies of the Government, the country, the Union, and order.

Not only do they embarrass to the utmost all the attempts of the Executive to fulfil the duties of his office, so far as relates to the restoration of civil authority in all parts of the country, but it is their firm purpose to stop such restoration by any and every means, and to prevent in Congress the legislation necessary to pacify and settle the country. They assert that their object in this is to secure the rights of the negro; that they fear a too rapid reconstruction will leave the negro in fact a slave, though nominally free; and that they desire to prevent reconstruction only till they can secure a guarantee for full justice to all classes of the Southern people. They make this specious assertion to secure their position before the country.

In truth, the negro is a pretext, and their philanthropic devotion to his rights is a sham. The evidence of this is the fact that it lies with these radicals to pass through Congress a law that will give the negro all the rights that any one has ever claimed for him. They can do it; but they will not, simply because by so doing they would restore the country to its normal position and prevent the political anarchy which their leaders, Stanton and Stevens, count upon to lift them into higher places than they now hold.

Under the Constitution as it now stands the negro is in the hands of the National Legislature. This is the point to which the growth of the spirit of freedom, contending always against property interests and prejudices, has brought us. We began on this continent, in the colonial times, with different systems of slavery. The negro was a slave, the Indian was a slave, and the white European emigrant was also a slave. Religious freedom was the freedom that the settlers sought here, because it was in religion that they felt the Old World tyranny. But with the progress of ideas social and political freedom also came to be discussed; and when the war of the revolution began the Liberty party, in the Declaration of Independence, laid down a platform of broad principles that looked to the wiping out of all political distinctions between man and man.

On that platform they won the great fight; but in the hour of victory they were compelled to abandon certain of those principles. This was to secure a harmony between the States that was deemed worthy the sacrifice. The pressure of material interests was too great, and the founders of the republic, in framing the Constitution, agreed that the original platform was impracticable to a certain extent. So the Constitution secured less than the Declaration had claimed; but it secured a great deal. Our forefathers compromised on slavery as it was left with the more readiness because, fiercely as the material interests held to it, it was then believed by men of the best judgment that it was a doomed institution—that it was dying out. It did die out to a great degree, and just as it seemed at its last gasp the growth of cotton and the invention of the cotton-gin gave it a new life.

But there was a great spirit at work in the world all the time. We had in the old struggle lighted up men's minds by our example, and started the great battle for freedom in Europe. We set France in motion, and France, carrying our own ideas further than we had done, shamed us by showing the point at which we had stopped short. So slavery was forced to a defined frontier, at which it chose to fight us. We fought it, and it went down forever. The white European emigrant, ceasing to be a slave, had been placed by the Constitution in the hands of Congress. Congress was empowered to settle his position by a naturalization law. It is now empowered to do the same with the negro. All distinctions between the two races were based on the fact that the negro was in slavery. Slavery is wiped out, and all those disgnctions go with it. The late slave is now an agricultural laborer, a farmer, a mechanic, new to Southern laws, just coming under their influence as the emigrant from another land does; and it lies with Congress to settle his position by a naturalization law, which is a suffrage law.

Congress, which the radicals control, thus has the power to do just what they pretend is necessary—just what they declare they are delaying reconstruction to secure. Why, then, do they not pass the law they want? Because all this fuss over the negro is a pretense. Because what they really want is anarchy. Because Stanton and Stevens, the chosen leaders, like a Danton and Marat, fear tranquillity and peace, and hope for dominion in a strife of extermination against the South. Hence their Committee on Reconstruction—which is only another Committee on Public Safety—another Jacobin club—to give direction to all the violent and unscrupulous elements—to make the proscriptions. The President, in virtue of the nearly dictatorial powers with which the war power clothes the Executive, began the restoration of the States in the proper way. His Provisional Governors, and the calling into being the dormant political vitality of the people by conventions, were all right.

General Jackson's Earlier and Later Opinions.

From the World.

The *Tribune* evades our arguments, and makes a superfluous addition to the innumerable illustrations it has given of its characteristic want of precision. We dealt with the Coleman letter as an *argument*, remarking incidentally that it could have no weight as *authority*, since General Jackson subsequently changed his opinion. It is evident, however, that the *Tribune* attaches importance to it chiefly as *authority* for the letter merely repeats the stock arguments of the protectionists, long ago trite. The fact that General Jackson came, in a few years afterwards, to perceive their fallacy, makes it absurd to invoke his name as lending any support to the protectionist cause. We called the views expressed by General Jackson in the Coleman letter (as he himself afterwards considered them) crude and immature.

To this the *Tribune* replies that they must have been the mature views of his ripest judgment, since General Jackson was, at that time, fifty-seven years of age! As if the maturity of a man's judgment *on any given question* depended on his age at the time of forming it, and not on the completeness of his investigation. What would be thought of a writer who should quote from Sir Robert Peel's speeches in favor of the Corn Laws, made in Parliament at the age of fifty-seven, as evidence of Peel's mature opinions on that subject, in the face of the fact that the Corn Laws were afterwards repealed under his premiership and by his efforts? The *Tribune* might, with as much sense, quote from Washington's letter to a British officer in 1774, to prove that Washington (then forty-four, and in the maturity of his faculties) ought to be ranked by posterity as an opponent of American independence.

The *Tribune*, as if it had a glimmering consciousness of the absurdity of this argument, supports it by a statement still more remarkable. We quote:—

To which we answer:—General Jackson was over fifty-seven years old when he wrote this letter. He had been a prisoner of war more than forty years before, and had entered Congress nearly thirty years before. Napoleon Bonaparte, born two years after him, had run his memorable career and died three years before. If General Jackson's opinions on the tariff question were "crude" when he was fifty-seven years old, it is most unlikely that they ever became "mature." And in fact, though party exigencies somewhat modified his attitude in after years, there is no evidence, and no probability, that he ever renounced the opinions set forth in this letter.

Supposing the editor of the *Tribune* to be rather misinformed than insincere (which is the more charitable view), he figures before the country as one of the hardiest blunderers that ever hazarded ransom assertions in print. The two things on which he values himself are political economy and American history; but though he has a jumble of ideas on both, he seldom puts his pen to paper without proving that he has no exact knowledge of either. The want of early discipline or an incorrigible looseness of thought renders him incapable of precision. In the presidential election of 1828, the great issue was the tariff; John Quincy Adams, supported by Henry Clay, being the tariff, and Andrew Jackson, the anti-protectionists' candidate. In 1832, the tariff and the bank were the two leading issues; Henry Clay being the candidate of the bank-tariff party, and Jackson of the opposite. What a consummate political hypocrite General Jackson must have been, if, as the *Tribune* alleges, he never renounced the protectionist opinions he held in 1824!

It may seem superfluous to add positive proofs to the irresistible presumption founded on General Jackson's leadership of the anti-tariff party during the whole period of his presidency; but a willingness to confound a charlatan and "bray him in a mortar," leads us to present an array of evidence which would be unnecessary if we were dealing, not with a crochet-breeder, but a man of sound judgment. Will the *Tribune* concede that Mr. Bancroft is the peer of its editor in a knowledge of American history? Here is what Bancroft says (Miscellanies, page 467) of General Jackson's revised opinions on the tariff question:—

The discharge of the public debt brought with it a great reduction of the public burdens, and brought, of necessity, into view, the question how far America should follow, of choice, the old restrictive policy of high duties under which Europe had oppressed America; or how far she should rely upon her own freedom, enterprise, and power, defying the competition, seeking the markets, and receiving the products of the world.

The mind of Jackson on this subject reasoned clearly, and without passion. In the abuses of the system of revenue by excessive imposts, he saw evils which the public mind would remedy; and inclining with the whole weight of his energetic nature to the side of revenue duties, he made his earnest but tranquil appeal to the judgment of the people.

Letting this extract from Bancroft pass for what it may be worth (in our opinion, very little), we proceed to cite more decisive authorities. Either Daniel Webster was, or the editor of the *Tribune* is (we keep to our charitable hypothesis of his honesty) an egregious blunderer and ignoramus. In his speech at Worcester (see his "Works," vol. 1), just previous to the presidential election of 1832, Mr. Webster arraigned General Jackson as an out-and-out, root-and-branch anti-protectionist, and sustained his accusation by irresistible proofs. We make the following quotations:—

And first, what are its principles, and what its policy, respecting the tariff?

* * * * * * *

Is the present Administration for, or against, the tariff?

* * * * * * *

The principles of the Administration, according to its most recent avowal of those principles, are adverse to the protective policy, decidedly hostile to the whole system, root and branch; and this on permanent and alleged constitutional grounds.

* * * * * * *

In that compound of executive opinion contained in the veto message, the whole principle of protective policy is plainly and pointedly denounced.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Webster then proceeds to quote General Jackson's own language, "The message," he said, "in unveiled allusion to the protective policy of the country, holds this language:"—

(FROM JACKSON'S VETO MESSAGE.)

Most of the difficulties our Government now encounters, and most of the dangers which now impend over our Union, have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of Government by our national legislation, and the adoption of such principles as are embodied by this act. Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by act of Congress. By attempting to gratify their desires, we have, in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man in a fearful commotion which threatens to shake the foundations of our Union. It is time to pause in our career, to review our principles, and, if possible, revive that devoted patriotism and spirit of compromise which distinguished the sages of the Revolution and the fathers of our Union. If we cannot at once, in justice to interests vested under improvident legislation, make our Government what it ought to be, we can at least take a stand against all new grants of monopolies and exclusive privileges, against any prostitution of our Government to the advancement of the few at the expense of the many, and in favor of compromise and gradual reform in our code of laws and system of political economy.

No reader of this extract will dissent from the justice of the remarks which follow it in Mr. Webster's speech. He said: "The plain meaning of all this is, that our protecting laws are founded in an abandonment of the legitimate objects of government; that this is the great source of our difficulties; that it is time to stop in our career, to review the principles of these laws, and, as soon as we can, make our Government what it ought to be. No one can question, Mr. President, that these paragraphs from the last official publication of the President show that, in his opinion, the tariff, as a system designed for protection, is not only impolitic, but unconstitutional also. They are quite incapable of any other version or interpretation. They defy all explanation and all glosses."

Now let the reader estimate the indescribable ignorance (or, if he chooses to take the other hypothesis, effrontery) of a political controversialist, who, when hard pushed by an opponent, evades the body of that opponent's reasoning and fastens on its skirts, with such a result as this. Considering that we were *challenged*, over and over again, with an air of insolent bravado, to meet him on this ground, we supposed, when we at last accepted, that he *would, at least, show more skill in flying!* Why need he have taken refuge in such a position as that in which he has exposed himself to this pitiless riddling? When he makes another equally skilful retreat, "may we be there to see!"

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Land of this Company consists of 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte, on a branch of Sugar Creek, which stream furnishes good water-power for grinding the ores. This Mine was first opened in 1838 by a man named Carson, who worked it successfully for a number of years. He died in the town of Charlotte, in 1846, worth over half a million dollars.

Two shafts have been sunk on this property, one of them feet, the other 60 feet, on different veins, averaging from two to three feet in thickness, which veins still continue on down increasing in width and richness. These shafts are in good order, and ore can be readily taken out at any time. Other veins have been discovered on this property, and tested, and proved to be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known as the brown ore, and very rich, yielding readily $1 per bushel. This is believed to be one of the best and most certain mines in the State, on account of the abundance and quality of the ore, and the ease with which it is obtained and reduced. This property has been worked by Major Z. A. Grier from 1840 to the breaking out of the war. This Company have purchased this property, and intend to erect machinery and put the mines in immediate operation. The many advantages of this mine over the mines of Colorado and Nevada can hardly be estimated. It is more readily reached, and has abundance of fuel, with cheap labor. It can be worked all the year, and not, as in the case of Colorado and Nevada, be compelled to lie idle for three or four months in consequence of the severity of the winter.

This mine having been worked for a long time proved to be a rich paying one. We do not, therefore, have to incur the risk there is in an undeveloped property, but can count on large and immediate returns on the investments. Having an ore that readily yields ten dollars per bushel, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining in this locality, and absence of proper machinery, ten tons of this ore can be taken out daily from every shaft opened. Estimating, say fifteen bushels to the ton, the daily yield will be fifteen hundred dollars from one shaft, allowing three hundred dollars per day for expenses. The net product will be $1200 per day; counting 300 working days to the year, the yearly proceeds will be $360,000, which yield can be largely increased by extending the works. This is considered a very low estimate of the capacity of this mine by experienced miners of that locality. The Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, in speaking of this property, says it has few equals in productiveness in that country, and with proper management and machinery the above product can be doubled.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500 000.

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Price and Par Value of each Share.....$10

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

Books for Subscription now open at No 407 WALNUT Street, Room No. 2, first floor, where further information will be given.

11 J. HOPKINS TARR, Secretary.

TEAS, &c.

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1806.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors. Choice Havana Cigars. Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc. Navy Messes put up with care. No. 115 S. SECOND Street. 1 31y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

LAST PROCLAMATION TO THE PUBLIC!—WILLIAM INGRAM, Tea Dealer, No 43 S. SECOND Street has sold out his entire stock at war prices, and now that the Rebellion is over and peace proclaimed we can sell at 75 to 100 per cent. less than former prices. Having this day received a large supply of very fine Teas of all grades, from 40 cents to $1 50 a pound; Coffees from 28 to 40 cents a pound. Call and examine our fresh Teas. 7 31y

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc. Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES. Will be sold cheap for cash. Work sent to any part of the United States. HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS, 1 24wim No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. No 616 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 3

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS AND SAVANNAH DIRECT.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS FORTY DOLLARS $40.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP MISSOURI,

JAMES SUERMAN, Commander,

Will sail from NEW YORK, SATURDAY, January 20, carrying passengers at above low rates.

The well-known and popular steamship MATANZAS, WILLIAM LEISEGANG, Commander, will follow January 27.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—Weekly Line.

The splendid new steamship SAN JACINTO, Captain Loveland, will sail Saturday, January 20, and be succeeded by the SAN SALVADOR, Captain Atkins, Saturday, January 27.

For Tickets apply to

H. L. LEAF,

No. 220 CHESNUT STREET.

GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. 11

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD OPEN.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after Monday next (8th of January) the steamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE for FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 5½ o'clock P. M.

We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed accommodations, in having two such steamers as the THOMAS KELSEY and ADELAIDE.

Passengers leaving Baltimore at 5½ o'clock P. M. will arrive at Norfolk in time to connect with the James River steamers for CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad being now open, this is the only line by which connections can be made with it at Portsmouth for Suffolk, Blackwater, Edenton, Plymouth, Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern, Wilmington and all points on the great Southern route.

Passengers going to any point south of Norfolk will find this to be the most *expeditious* and the *cheapest* route.

Fare from Philadelphia to Fortress Monroe.....$7 75
" " " Norfolk..... 7 75
" " " City Point..... 10 25
" " " Richmond..... 10 25

Through tickets from Baltimore to Weldon, N. C., $12 only.

Through Tickets can be obtained at all the depots of the principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, and Washington City, D. C.

Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established BAY LINE.

State Rooms and Meals extra.

The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed and the table well supplied.

Passengers taking the 8 A. M. train from New York have ample time to dine in Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 9:15 or 11:30 A. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Washington at 1:15 P. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers and their baggage transported free between railroad depots and steamers.

M. N. FAILS, President.

R. D. JAMAR, General Passenger Agent, Phila.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE. "ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS." "HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA," "CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA," "BRITANNIA," "INDIA." Steam to LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABIN.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

Steamship "CALEDONIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 20.

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL, Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE," 1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. M.

EDINBURGH Wednesday, January 17.
CITY OF BALTIMORE Saturday, January 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, January 24.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, January 27.

At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$90 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London $5 00 Steerage to London....34 00
First Cabin to Paris...105 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every SATURDAY, payable in gold. Passage per the mid week steamers, payable in United States currency.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $90, Steerage $35; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 111 WALNUT St. t. Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E. Cor. of FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Window and Plate Glass, MANUFACTURERS OF White Lead and Zinc Paints, Putty, etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and Consumers supplied at [10 20 3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

HARNESS ORNAMENTS. WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr., MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF HARNESS ORNAMENTS, No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story). ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT. ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC., Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2uthsim*

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS, No. 13 N. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA. Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

ORLEANS HOUSE, No. 531 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, J. STEPPACHER, PROPRIETOR, Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 232 CARTER STREET And No. 141 DOCK STREET. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 9 14m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835. OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally, On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000 United States 5 per cent. loan, 71.... $88,000 00
120 000 " 6 " 81.... 148 100 00
200 000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes..... 194 375 00
100 000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan..... 90 375
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..... 53 250
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan..... 112,812 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 20,000 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
25 000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 22,750 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia..... 13,837 50
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 8,580 0
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 3,250 00
40,000 Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call..... 40,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..... 18,900 00
170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property..... 170 700 00

$1,036,850 Par. Market value.....$996 550 00
Real Estate..... 36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made, 121,013 27
Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company..... 40 511 44
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value..... 2,910 00
Cash in Banks..... $55,956 89
Cash in Drawer..... 678 48 56,635 37
$1 233 647 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooks, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, A. R. McHenry, Edmond Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 12

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 2, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor, Hotel.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s,
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Ridgely, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work McCoach & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co., OF PHILADELPHIA,

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 23d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, AL

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—By an advertisement which will be found in another column of our paper to-day, the reader will perceive that the business of the First National Bank of Philadelphia has been removed to No. 306 Chesnut street, during the period required for the erection of the new banking house of the institution on the ground occupied by the building formerly used by the St. Louis Hotel. The edifice will be sixty feet front on Chesnut street, one hundred and forty feet in depth on Hudson street, sixty feet high, and massively constructed of Quincy granite. The entire building will be occupied for the business of the bank, which has expanded to such proportions as to satisfy the managers that a smaller space would not suffice. This has been satisfactorily ascertained by the experience of the institution in the building used by the old hotel. The whole front apartment will be used for the banking operations, the rear apartments being devoted to the President, Cashier, Directors, etc. John McArthur, Esq., is the architect, and John Rice, Esq., builder; and it is expected that the building will be finished and ready for use by October 1 ensuing. The coarse texture of the Quincy granite necessarily admits of but little ornamentation; but what it loses in this way is more than made up by the imposing aspects of a well-proportioned edifice of massive construction in this material, as is shown by the Jayne buildings and the Philadelphia Bank. The new First National Bank will differ entirely from these in appearance, though quite as massive. Two lofty pillars, each six feet in circumference and twenty feet in height, will form the main feature of the facade. It will materially change the appearance of this portion of the street, and also increase the width of Hudson street. Altogether, the improvement will be creditable to the institution and beneficial to the city.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of the contributors of the "Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" was held yesterday afternoon. The report sets forth that on the 1st of January last, there were 176 pupils in the Institution, viz.:—96 boys and 80 girls; received during the year 58, 35 boys and 23 girls. During the same period there were discharged 37 boys and 22 girls; total, 59. The following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

President—George Sharswood.

Vice-Presidents—Henry J. Williams, George G. Leiper, of Delaware, William M. Meredith, John N. Conyngham, of Luzerne.

Secretary—James J. Barclay.

Treasurer—F. Mortimer Lewis.

Directors—Mordecai L. Dawson, John Farnum, Clement B. Barclay, Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., George W. Woodward, LL. D., William Welsh, William Neal, James Pollock, William Bigler, of Clearfield, E. C. Evans, Chester, George A. Wood, Abraham R. Perkins, Jeremiah Hacker, Charles Willing, M. D., John Ashhurst, Heister Clymer, of Berks, Charles H. Hutchinson, Morton P. Henry, Atherton Blight, T. Hewson Bache, M. D., John P. Crozer, of Delaware, Edward C. Biddle, John Craig Miller, Charles Wheeler.

REPORT OF THE CITY CONTROLLER.—We present the following synopsis of this document, which will shortly be published in full:—

The total expenditures of the city during 1865 amounted to		$10 363,256 94
From which deduct the following:—		
Temporary loan and interest paid	$215,765 04	
For relief of families of volunteers	379,659 41	
For bounties	1,773,949 83	
For defense of city	2,422 40	
For new reservoir, etc., at Flat Rock	69,380 19	
For Municipal Hospital	21,892 55	
For school purposes from loan	9,460 87	
For Chesnut street bridge	47,394 68	
For claims, etc., by mandamus	133 621 93	
For warrants of prior year	2 889,512 64	
Amounting to		5,643 050 54
Leaving amount actually paid for expenses of 1865		$4,720,206 40
To which add amount of Department warrants outstanding for 1865		1,561,124 90
Total cost of Department for 1865		$6,281 331 30

The total funded debt of the city, on the 1st of January, 1866, is set down at $33,837,793 96.

THE GERMANTOWN MURDER.—Yesterday the Grand Jury presented the following true bill:—

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the peace, for the city and county of Philadelphia.

DECEMBER SESSIONS, 1865.—City and County of Philadelphia, ss.:—The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring for the city and county of Philadelphia, upon their respective oaths and affirmations, do present:—That Christian Berger, late of the said county, yeoman, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, on the 6th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1866, at the city and county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, with force and arms, etc., in and upon the body of one Mary L. Watts, in the peace of God and the said Commonwealth, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault; and her, the said Mary L. Watts, then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder, contrary to the form of the act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM B. MANN, District Attorney.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening, at which officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—President, William Sellers; Vice-President, J. M. Towne; Secretary, Henry Morton; Treasurer, Frederick Fraley. A curious experiment, lately brought into notice, by which it is demonstrated that pure blue and yellow light do not make green was shown, as also a new means of causing the direct union of oxygen and nitrogen by the presence of a hot platinum wire, in a vessel of ammonia through which a stream of oxygen is passing, and a photograph of the solar spectrum showing the dark lines first observed by Fraunhofer, was thrown by means of a magic lantern on the screen. Professor Rogers then presented a photograph of the moon, which was likewise projected on the screen.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.—The report of St. Joseph's Hospital for 1865 has just been issued, from which it appears that since the establishment of the Hospital on the 1st of January, 1859, there have been 3639 cases treated, of which 2066 were pay patients and 1573 poor patients. Of the whole number, 2906 were cured, 195 relieved, 149 removed, 322 died, and 70 remained on the list of January, 1866. The total receipts from pay patients for seven years amounted to $63,187-51; and the total expenses for the same period were $109,785-90. From the opening of this institution by the Sisters of Charity, over 1500 indigent patients have been treated and supported gratuitously. Although a Catholic institution, patients are admitted of all creeds.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting and exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday evening. An excellent display of fruits, flowers, and vegetables was made. There were some beautiful designs in bouquets, hanging baskets, and baskets of cut flowers. A handsome Wardian case, or miniature green-house, and a basket of flowers, both exhibited by Donald McQueen, were particularly noticeable.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—Last evening, Samuel Bracken, a watchmen at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, was run over by a car and had a leg cut off. He was removed to his residence, Thirty-fourth and Grape streets.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—Mr. Andrew Keyser, who for many years has been in the dry goods business, in Second street, near Spruce, died yesterday of typhoid pneumonia, in the 70th year of his age.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR ROGERS.—"A GLANCE AT THE WORLD WE LIVE IN!"—THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC THRONGED.—Last evening, a very large audience greeted Professor R. E. Rogers, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, on the occasion of his lecture for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Many hours of care and toil had been given to the preparation of models for the practical illustration of the prominent forces and operations of nature. The stage was covered with these models, and the varied groupings of the machinery had a picturesque appearance from the auditorium.

The "Chime of Musical Bells," before exhibited to the public in the great Sanitary Fair of 1864, introduced the performances with a beautiful melody.

Professor Rogers alluded to the times of the war through which the country had just passed. He reflected on what we all owed to those who had lain on the cold earth, with no covering but the blue arch overhead, who had battled for us amid privations and miseries, and he was now prepared to lay his little mite at their feet. He felt that God would bless these benevolent ladies and gentlemen, who were aiding the great cause of justice in supporting the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

His theme was the world that God had made. What a beautiful creation it was! Gravitation holds by an iron chain the planets circling in their orbits, restraining them, and reaching far into infinity to govern even the comets. Heat and light alike governed all materials. Let any atom not do its part of the great work, and confusion and anarchy would be inevitable. The most important apparent consideration in the contemplation of the Universe is the law of change, yet it always performed according to fixed rules. The particle that floated in the air was as immutably governed by fixed, unalterable laws as the great planetary systems.

Unity was the law that governed the universe. In Christianity the Trinity prevails, but in the material world God held this globe in the palm of His hand. Matter was what impressed the senses, and was only known by that appreciation. Thus unity here prevailed, but does that matter differ from the law of unity? Is it annihilated or only mutilated? Experiment would show that matter was never destroyed, but only changed, simply brought from one form into another. Thus matter, while obeying the law of gravity, obeys the law of never being destroyed.

Force of matter is recognized mostly by motion. Motion gives us the conception of something that is moved, which associates with itself space. When an object moves it is not by a force of itself, but it is simply an action or exhibition of force. Force cannot be supposed to be destroyed, because the fiat of God may be rightly judged to declare that while matter cannot be destroyed, force is likewise eternal. Motion can be changed in its mode of phenomena into light, heat, electricity, magnetism, sound.

The Professor then proceeded to demonstrate practically that the study of nature would unfold gems and treasures of poetry and romance; that chemistry and natural philosophy contained the materials for enjoyment and instruction in ample profusion.

The first experiment consisted in placing an invisible, impalpable agency into balancing cones, so that the cones were alternately projected upward and downward. A large series of experiments were performed by the Professor, with interesting, curious, and startling effects. Yet, when the explanations were given, the results produced were evidently founded on scientific principles. The paper cone that was borne downward by the inpouring of an invisible agent was filled with choke-damp, heavy air, or carbonic acid. The reversed cone that was propelled upward was filled from underneath with hydrogen, much lighter than common air.

Professor Rogers presented, in corroboration of the principles which he had enunciated in his opening address, many experiments, the popular descriptions of which would be impossible, but the beholding of which was profoundly interesting.

Professor Rogers, returning thanks for the aid rendered by his assistant, by Dr. Hunt, Mr. Parrish, Dr. Dorrens, of New York, and other distinguished gentlemen, for the ensuing experiment, exhibited, by shadows cast on a screen, a beautiful illustration of the decomposition of water by galvanic action, the hydrogen and oxygen gases freed being magnified so as to be visible to the entire audience.

After other pleasing experiments, illustrative of the immutable laws governing the forces of nature, the lecturer would have concluded his discourse, had not the unanimous voice of the audience requested its extension, and near 11 o'clock the vast assembly dispersed, highly edified and delighted with the evening's entertainment.

COUNCILS MUST BE ECONOMICAL.—The City Controller, in his annual report, shortly to be published, will submit several suggestions to Councils in reference to the financial condition of the city. He says that "the income from municipal sources, with the tax collected in 1865, could not possibly equal the expenditures, increased as they were above the amount computed from the requirements of the several Departments returned on the 1st of November, 1864, by increase of salaries, cost of supplies and labor, and the large demand in the early part of the year for the payment of appropriations for bounties beyond the amount of loan authorized for that purpose; and with the present rates of tax for 1866, it is almost entirely dependent on Councils whether it will be adequate to meet the demands of the Departments, and sufficient to restore public confidence in the securities of the city, so that the loans may be sold and maintained at par, or suffered to depreciate; and with the loans now on hand disposed of at par, it will be by the most rigid economy, ignoring extra appropriations, that the estimated resources will prove sufficient to meet the known requirements of the city."

There is, perhaps, no more important office in the municipal government than that of City Controller; or none requiring greater energy, probity, and business sagacity. Mr. Joseph R. Lyndall, the present incumbent, in the discharge of his official duties has exhibited these business qualities in a pre-eminent degree. His coming report, of which we give a synopsis above, will be found to be a most satisfactory exhibit of the financial condition of our city.

INTERNALLY INJURED.—Patrick Mahon, aged forty-five, was admitted to the hospital last evening, with internal injuries received by being struck with a piece of wood at the Industrial Works.

STREET CLEANING.—The proposed new ordinance for reorganization of the Department of Street Cleansing will probably come up in Common Council to-day.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC is now ready for delivery gratis, by all druggists, to all who call for it. Among the problems of high science which the Doctor presents in it, is the startling assertion that the friction of the tides upon its surface retards the earth's revolution upon its axis, or holds it back with a force of 6000 millions of horse powers. Hence, it is easy to see that without some counter force the globe must rotate slower and slower, until its revolutions wholly cease. Then with perpetual night on one side, and a degree of cold far below any now known, we should have on the other a "fervent heat" from the sun, which would melt the rocks and make the mountains run like water. But we need feel no alarm. He shows a counterpoise which nearly balances this resistance, and will maintain, substantially, the present mundane condition through ages upon ages yet to come.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY.—MR. C. H. JARVIS' SECOND MATINEE. FRIDAY, January 19, at 4 P. M. Single Admission.....ONE DOLLAR. Tickets and programmes at the Music Stores. 1 13 5t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Benjamin West's great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED still on exhibition 11

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE. Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 8 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 1m

COSTUMES AND FANCY DRESSES FOR LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.

L. A. PHILIPS, THE GREAT NEW YORK CITY COSTUMER!! HAS TAKEN ROOMS, No. 910 CHESNUT STREET, And will open for Exhibition his most magnificent stock of FANCY DRESSES, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1866. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and select. 1 17 4t*

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, January 18, BENEFIT of the Eminent Scenic Artist, MR. RICHARD SMITH. Upon which occasion, CARNCROSS AND DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, who have kindly volunteered their MOST VALUABLE SERVICES, will appear. The Evening's performance will commence with THE THRILLING NAUTICAL DRAMA, RED ROVER, which will be presented with New and Beautiful Scenery including a GRAND PANORAMA of Newport, R. I. New Mechanical Effects Correct Properties. Brilliant Music, and an Excellent Distribution of Characters. To conclude with the grand Spectacular Burlesque, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY. Miss Josie Orton as the Sleeping Beauty. With its extremely magnificent TRANSFORMATION SCENE, its Entire New and Beautiful Scenery, Costly Properties, Elegant Costumes Original Music, and POWERFUL CAST. Alteration of time for this week only. The doors will open at 6 45; commence at 7 30 o'clock, and conclude by 11¼ o'clock. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 20, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, and last DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE of the SLEEPING BEAUTY. Will be revived on Monday, January 22, the Grand Irish Drama, ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¼. LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of the highly successful engagement of MRS. JOHN WOOD, Last night of Boucicault's glorious comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE, in which Mrs. Wood will appear as the sparkling LADY GAY SPANKER. She will also appear in her great part of MISS JENNY LEATHERLUNGS, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, January 18, LONDON ASSURANCE. Lady Gay Spanker.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD Charles Courtley.....Mr. Barton Hill To conclude with the Musical Burletta of JENNY LIND. Miss Jenny Leatherlungs.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD Friday, Farewell Benefit of MRS. JOHN WOOD. Mr. J. S. CLARKE will shortly appear.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. FORTUNIO. FORTUNIO. FORTUNIO. LAST WEEK OF MRS JOHN DREW. MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK, With New Scenery, Machinery, and Costumes, FORTUNIO AND HIS SEVEN GIFTED SERVANTS. Fortunio.....Mrs JOHN DREW Supported by the full Company. For particulars of New Scenery, Incidents, Music, Dances, etc., see the Distributing Bills. To commence each evening with A FAVORITE COMEDIETTA, and close with A GLORIOUS FARCE. FRIDAY, Benefit of Mrs JOHN DREW SATURDAY, Mrs. JOHN DREW'S LAST NIGHT. MONDAY, Miss JEAN HOSMER.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth. Engagement of (at an enormous expense) the wonderful BEDOUIN ARABS. Six in number, the real children of the desert, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, EVERY EVENING, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Also, MADELLE ZANFRETTA, the most astonishing Tight-Rope Artist in the world, and the Grand Spectacle of THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

CONCERT HALL. PRONOUNCED AND STARTLING SUCCESS OF THE INSCRUTIBLE, MARVELLOUS, INCOMPREHENSIBLE, ANTIQUE AND PRODIGIOUS PHENOMENON, THE SPHYNX! MR ROBERT HELLER, "THE CAGLIOSTRO OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY," will reproduce THIS EVENING, THE CELEBRATED NOVEL SENSATIONAL MARVEL, THE EGYPTIAN SPHYNX, with his entertaining and wonderful change of MIRACLE, MELODY, AND MYSTERY. The Piano used upon the occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte sent expressly from New York for Mr. Heller's use at these entertainments. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Seats may be secured three days in advance at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Ticket office open every day from 9 till 4.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—I. L. RICE respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he will give his Fifth Annual VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT ON SATURDAY EVENING, January 20. The following artists have kindly volunteered to assist on this occasion:—Mr. JACOB GRAF, Mr. JOSEPH JACOB Mr. WILLIAM STOLL, Mr. CARL ROESE, Mr. HENRY ROSENBAUM. Professor EDMUND WOLSIEFFER.....Conductor THE RENOWNED SENGERBUND, to whom the first prize was awarded at the recent Singing Festival at New York, have also volunteered their valuable services. Tickets, 75 cents. To be had at the Music Stores of G. Andre & Co., No. 1104 Chesnut street and C. W. A. Trumpler, corner Seventh and Chesnut street. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. 1 18 7t*

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street. BRILLIANT ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES, FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK. THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS! The tallest lady living, aged nineteen years, eight feet one inch high, weighing 452 pounds, Miss LIZZIE REED. The Smallest Woman in the world, twenty-two years old, thirty-two inches high, weighs 35 pounds. ZURU Y PANORUM, from a remote province of "Circassia having been ransomed at a great expense while on her way to a turkish market. THE MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, weighing 583 pounds, together with 10,000 NATURAL CURIOSITIES, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public. Admission to view the whole, 25 cents. Children, 15c. Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. 1 15 6t H. F. INGALLS, Proprietor.

GYMNASIUM. THE PHILADELPHIA PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STREETS, is open every Day and Evening. BODILY EXERCISE is the only means to restore health and strength and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages. Classes for Ladies—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between 4 and 6 P. M. Classes for Boys—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between 4 and 6 P. M. For Gents—Every day from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. N. B.—PRIVATE LESSONS IN FENCING AND SPARRING. 11 15 smth2m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 10 16 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the New YORK Ordnance Agency, No. 45 WORTH Street, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 25th of January, 1866, the following lots of DRUGS and MEDICINES, property of the United States, viz.:—

25 gallons Alcohol,
634 pounds Aloes, Bonaris, and Barbadoes,
79½ pounds Alum,
20 pounds Ammonia,
339 bottles Ammonia,
59 gallons Arnica,
127 pounds Asafœtida,
336½ pounds Blue Vitriol,
423 bottles British Oil,
167 1-16 pounds Calomel,
237 pounds Cantharides,
1440½ pounds Castile Soap,
200 pounds Simple Cerate,
73½ pounds Sulphate Copper,
114½ pounds Copperas,
200½ pounds Epsom Salts,
604 bottles Sulphuric Ether,
185 pounds Ground Flaxseed,
296 quarts Spirits Turpentine,
1234 pounds Ground Ginger,
1318½ pounds Glauber salts,
26 bottles Tincture Iodine,
829½ pounds Lard,
77 gallons Laudanum,
404 pounds Acetate Lead,
247 pounds Mercurial Ointment,
1556 bottles Mustang Liniment,
151½ quarts Spirits Nitre,
106 quarts Castor Oil,
88 quarts Sweet Oil,
1128 bottles Opodeldoc,
60 pounds Chlorate Potash,
697½ pounds Resin,
7-8½ pounds Sulphur,
39 pounds Tobacco—Plug,
76½ pounds Sulphate Zinc,
Aniseed, Antimony, Aquafortis, Arnica flowers, Arrowroot Balsam of Copaiba, Fir Sacsilcon and Rosin Ointments, Bicarb. Soda, Borax, Buckthorn Syrup, Chloroform, Condition Powders, Corrosive Sublimate, Cream Tartar, Glycerine Gutman's and Fowel's Liniments, Caustic, Mustard, Nutvalis, Croton Oil, Farriers' and Garroung Oils, Oils of Cloves, Juniper Origanum, Rosemary, Sassafras and Spike, Peppermint, Tartar Emetic, Cayenne Pepper, Wormwood and Yellow Root.

Terms—Cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in if the interests of the Government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application

S. CRISFIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., 1 15 9t Captain of Ordnance.

GOVERNMENT SALE. EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, BEDDING, ETC., IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES. Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 MARKET Street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.

BEDDING.
2,000 Hair Mattresses, jointed.
15,000 Hair Pillows.
47,000 Bed Ticks.
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles.
20,000 Mosquito Bars.
51,000 Pillow Cases.
45,000 Pillow Ticks.
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.

CLOTHING.
42,000 Shirts.
40,000 Drawers.
25,000 Dressing Gowns.
19,000 Socks.
10,000 Slippers.
10,000 Night-caps.

SUNDRIES.
34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 Roller-towels, crash.
1,000 Napkins.
2,000 yards Red Flannel.
2,400 yards Gutta Percha Cloth.
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows.
1,000 Canvas Hammocks.
1,000 Canvas Blanket Cases.
10,000 pounds Oakum and Tow.
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, etc.

A small portion of the foregoing articles are second hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER, Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols., 1 15 18t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner of Seventeenth and H streets, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of

Drums,	Kettles,
Sashes,	Knapsacks,
Books,	Haversacks,
Jackets,	Hospital Tents,
Blankets,	Wall Tents,
Bedsacks,	Sibley Tents,
Leggings,	Common Tents,
Havelocks,	Flags,
Cap Covers,	Coats,
Rubber Blankets,	Caps,
Rubber Ponchos,	Pack Saddles,
Axes,	Vests,
Pickaxes,	Trowsers,
Hatchets,	Shirts,
Spades,	Turbans,
Shovels,	Etc. Etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, 1 15 12t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on

Friday, the 5th of January.
Friday, the 12th of January.
Friday, the 19th of January.
Friday, the 26th of January.

Four hundred good and serviceable mules, One hundred on each day of sale.

The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. EKIN, in charge Fast Division Q. M. G. O.

C. H. GALLAGHER, 1 2 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ROCKETT'S LANDING, RICHMOND, Va., January 8, 1866.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at Public Auction, at Rockett's Landing, Richmond, Va., on the 20th day of January, 1866,

150 FIRST-CLASS MULES.

These mules have been in use in the teams at this Depot for the past six months, are well broken, and in fine condition.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

GEORGE B. CADWALADER, Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M., 1 11 8t In charge of Depot.

GOVERNMENT SALES.—SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster General of the Army directs that all Government Horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

Sales will, therefore, take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14, 1865, and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A Boat will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These Horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier-General in charge 1 4 tj31 First Division Q. M. G. O.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 1y

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD, NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866, the following described Rolling Stock, viz.:—

Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.

Same time and place—

One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—

One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.

Same time and place:—

Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.

Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7-30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.

F. J. CRILLY, 1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, January 22 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and days following:—

14 sets Artillery Harness, wheel.
28 " " " lead.
149 Austrian Carbines, cal. 71, new.
186 Carbines, various patterns.
485 United States Smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
780 Austrian Rifle Muskets, cal. 54 new.
4 000 Prussian " " 71, "
4 000 " Smooth Bore Muskets, cal. 71, new.
925 Muskets and Rifles, foreign, various.
117 Double Barrelled shot Guns.
790 Revolver Pistols, various patterns.
10 Foot Artillery Swords.
2,015 Light Cavalry Sabres.
14 Horse Artillery "
39 Musicians and N. C. Officers' Swords.
4,429 Bullet Moulds, various.
15 900 Ball Screws, Screwdrivers, Wipers, etc.
49 sets Horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133 Cavalry Saddles, McClellan pattern.
168 Saddle Blankets.
51 Cavalry Bridles.
151 Surcingles.
20 000 Bayonet Scabbards.
50,000 Cap Pouches.
25 000 Cartridge Boxes, infantry, and Plates.
25 000 " Box Belts and Plates.
25 000 Gun Slings.
1 000 Sword Belts, N. C. Officers', and Plates.
83 500 Percussion Caps, for shot-guns.
8,240 Cones, various.
255 pounds Hemp Rope.
132 " Beeswax.
1 Horse.

ALSO,

A lot of Pickaxes, Felling-axes, Shovels, Mattocks, Pole Yokes, etc.

Bull catalogues will be ready at sale.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash in Government funds.

Articles to be removed immediately at expense of purchaser.

By order.

T. C. BRADFORD, Captain Ord., Bat. Major U. S. A., 1 10 9t Commanding Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES, CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Alexandria, Virginia, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, January 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Clothing, etc., as follows:—

Shirts,	Harness,
Jackets,	Hammers,
Coats, Caps,	Chisels,
Tents,	Vises,
Flags,	Saws,
Wagons,	Axes,
Carts,	Shovels,
Ambulances,	Paulins,
Spring Wagons,	Hose,
Iron Axles,	Grain Separator,
Chains,	Cauldrons,
Army Rance,	Argand Burners,
Wheelbarrows,	Manilla Rope,
Drugs,	Curled Hair,
Tables,	Sheepskins,
Desks,	Deer Hides,
Chairs,	Cast, Wrought, and
Letter Presses,	Scrap Iron,
Halters,	Cast and Spring Steel,
Hames,	Grain Sacks, etc.

Together with a large lot of secondhand Lumber, consisting of

Flooring,	4-4 Common Culls,
Scantling,	Ship Knees.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole of the property is sold.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster. 1 6 16t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, January 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of QUARTERMASTER STORES, consisting of Iron Boilers, Sweat Collars, Horse Covers, Hose Carriage, Hammers Hay Knives, Fire Hose, Neck Straps and Chains, Travelling-forge, Limbers, Branding Irons, Irons, Iron Picket Posts, etc.

The Stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, 1 8 17t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 9, 1866.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 22d day of January, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, by sample, five thousand three hundred and thirty-two (5332) barrels of NAVY POWDERS.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Fort Mifflin Magazine, otherwise revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, 1 11 thstu1 22 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of brevet Major Benjamin Burton, A. Q. M., at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C. on SATURDAY, February 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following named Government vessels, viz.:—

Barge MIDDLESEX.
Barge FINANCIER.
Barge JURA.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

D. H. RUCKER, Brev. Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, 1 15 17t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, AT INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

974 Carbines, various kinds.
36 000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States, and foreign, of various calibres.
505 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers,

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1866.

How the South Proves its Renewed Loyalty.

THE friends of the lenient policy of reconstruction announce that the plan of hiding in oblivion all past errors is a safe and appropriate one, because of the sincere repentance which is characteristic of all the actions of the late insurgents from the moment that the armed power of the Rebellion was subdued. Not only in words, but also in deeds, have the Rebels exhibited their regret, and shown a desire to succeed in the path of loyalty, having failed in the efforts at Rebellion. If the South had indeed shown such a spirit as that imputed to them by their admirers in the North the scheme of reconstruction adopted by the President would have been just, and all who opposed it been actuated either by malice to the Southern people, or a tyrannous desire to revenge in the future the misdeeds of the ast. We have no way of deciding on the conversion of the late supporters of treason and slavery, except by their words or their actions. We must judge a man by his conduct, and when it perfectly concurs with his utterances, we are constrained to believe his character is shown by his life. We would therefore naturally expect to see a spirit of submission to the Union authority, promises of future fealty, and tolerant treatment of Union men exhibited by these penitents. Is their conduct such as to warrant us in the belief that they have indeed seen the errors of their way, and have turned therefrom? How does the South prove that loyalty which the Conservatives of the North assure us that they possess?

The recent election of Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia is a fair example of how the renewed allegiance of the Cotton States is displayed. The New York *Times*, one of the warmest supporters of the President's policy, and whose editor is his mouthpiece in the House, thus describes the issues and result of the election:—

"The grand and important event of the session of the General Assembly of Virginia transpired yesterday, in the election of Common wealth Secretary. The contest was a well-developed effort on the part of the original Unionists of the State to maintain their supremacy in the State Government. They were supported by many of those who were actively identified with the cause of the Rebellion; and they failed. The organization of parties for this struggle has already been mentioned in this correspondence, and it is only necessary to refresh the mind of the reader by stating that the so-called Union party, who supported the PIERPONT candidates, was composed of original Unionists, who either have been consistent throughout the war with their Union principles, or engaged in it reluctantly at first, though earnestly after having put themselves fairly in rebellious harness. The vote was close, and Mr. HERNDON, the successful candidate, owes his election to a majority of seven only."

Mr. HERNDON was the anti-Union candidate, a Secessionist of the Secessionists, elected by Rebel votes, on Rebel principles, and as a declaration to the staunch Unionists, that although the cause which they supported had been victorious, yet still, within the Old Dominion, no power or place shall be given to the opposers of the action of that seceding State in 1861. And this is an exhibition of the repentance, the loyalty, the allegiance of the South!

The heresy of this oblivious doctrine has spread over the whole country, and emboldened the friends of treason everywhere. While the war was in progress, Baltimore was one of the most loyal of cities, at least in name. Her elections always went unanimously Union, and such as were Rebel sympathizers dared not avow it. To-day, however, the tide has changed. At the recent election of the Board of Directors of the Corn and Flour Exchange, the old Board, composed entirely of strong Unionists, were defeated by an immense majority, and their successors, tinctured with Rebellion, put in the positions that they had for years occupied. Would that such men as SCHENCK or BUTLER had command of Fort McHenry, and could by force of arms crush out that treason which displayed itself in 1861 in stoning United States troops, and which has broken out again to-day, if not in flagrant action, at least in spirit! If it is only by the rod that the Monumental City can be kept true, then let the rod be never laid aside, but be used day and night, until the spirit of GILMOR and his compeers be purged from her midst.

What is displayed in Virginia and Maryland is but a mild type of the doctrines advocated and actions performed in the Gulf States. The two Commonwealths from which we quoted are border States, and have ever been notable for their conservatism, their anti-radical sentiments; and if they select such a way of proving their loyalty, we pity the poor Unionists who have remained true through all persecutions in the cotton-growing States. After having gone through the furnace of active rebellion unscathed and unintimidated, they are, now that the cause to which they adhered has triumphed, to be subjected to even greater insults and fouler oppressions than when treason was in the ascendant.

How does the present settlement appear to the Southern Unionists? Would the unbiassed world pronounce them wrong did they utter the cry that the rebellion has been successful? Had it triumphed they could have been no worse off than they are to-day. The condition of those who took an active part in the struggle is an enviable one compared to that of the man who has ever defended and aided the national cause. The traitor is elevated to high official position: he is a Governor, a Secretary of the Commonwealth, or at least a District Attorney. The Unionist is persecuted, tabooed, cut off not only from office, but also from justice.

In view of these unnatural positions, the question suggests itself, Are we not breaking faith with our friends, and sullying our national honor, by allowing such a condition of social evils in the conquered territory? Unless we would stand accused in the eye of the God of nations, and before the judgment of the world, we must defend our friends; and if in so doing we must punish our enemies, then let them bear the brunt, for it is well deserved. Better punish six traitors than allow one Union man to suffer. And yet, in view of all these facts, the friends of the lenient policy announce the loyalty of the South. Well may honest, simple-minded people wonder where are the proofs. Show us the fruits, and it suffices us.

Our Emigrants—Legal Neglect and Official Brutality.

THE recent Coroner's inquest in New York in the case of Mrs. GILROY, an immigrant on board the ship *Neptune*, has disclosed the condition of our laws relative to the protection of foreigners who come to our shores to find a home, which should receive the attention of both the people and their officers. Mrs. GILROY left Ireland to join her friends in America. She paid her passage fare, and was entitled to that protection and care which custom, if not the law, demands should be shown by the captain to every emigrant on board his ship. During the passage she fell sick, was confined to her bed, and was removed from the cabin to the steerage, where the rush of water had caused much ice to overspread the floor, and freeze to the bed-clothes; she lay on a bundle of straw, had half her body frozen, was never attended to by the Doctor—a fiend by the name of HERRICK—and finally died shortly after her arrival in our land. Such are the facts, and they evidence a condition of law in regard to the protection of emigrants which reflects upon the humanity of America, and will ruin her fair fame unless they be remedied.

We have been accustomed to prate of the horrors of the African slave ships. We have shed tears of pity and uttered burning words of indignation over the horrors of the middle passage, the thirst, the crowds, the bad air, and brutal treatment shown to the poor slaves; yet there is hardly a ripple of popular excitement created by this tale of brutality, which the Captain KIDD would blush to acknowledge, which throws all the traditionary agonies of the slave trade into the shade. A good, respectable married woman pays her fare as a passenger, and starts to reach her relations; she falls sick, and is allowed to slowly freeze, to have no covering, to receive no medicine, and finally dies from the brutal exposure to which she is subjected. What will be the effect abroad should this tale of horror reach the ears of those who desire to emigrate to our shores? Which one of them will have the nerve to trust themselves on board a vessel with such an example of criminal, diabolical brutality before them.

If we would save the lives and encourage the arrival of foreigners, it is emphatically necessary that some example be made of this offender, and some law provided for the future remedy of the evil. As it at present stands, the captain of a vessel is a tyrant, as unlimited in his sway as the Eastern fabled Pasha, with the lives of the passengers in his hands—their property under his control, their safety depending on his rod or whip. The Board of Emigration appointed by the State of New York has testified to its own incapacity to prevent these injuries being inflicted on the emigrants. They could not even remove the poor woman in their official capacity, and it was only because one of them had a heart was touched by some feeling of humanity that she did not die in the very cabin in which she had passed a week of severe sickness.

A double action is necessary, a remedy and a punishment. The jury held this HERRICK bound over to the authorities for murder. Let him be tried, and if convicted let him be hung. Unless he is made a warning, there will be no protection for future emigrants. Let this Captain PEABODY be also indicted as an accessory, and let him in the State Prison meditate on the evil of criminally neglecting his passengers. For even should he be acquitted on this charge, he stands accused of another equally heinous. The United States Commissioner yesterday held him to answer to the charge of brutally assaulting, and so injuring a seaman, as to cause insanity. The evidence is most conclusive, and should he be innocent of any participation, there can be no question but that the penitentiary is his merited reward. These two crimes, both committed on one vessel, exhibit a condition of discipline which merits a total renovation of the system. By a vigorous example the evil may in future be abated. Here we join with the jury in "urging upon the Legislature of New York the necessity of passing some stringent law for the protection and comfort of emigrant passengers." The horrors here developed are enough to awaken the indignation of all humanity, and should receive the immediate attention of the Courts and Legislature of our sister Commonwealth. We must congratulate the Empire City on having so intelligent a jury. Had the case come before any of our citizens, the Doctor would probably have been discharged. As it is, the crime must receive immediate punishment, or the tide of emigration be checked; for who, with such an example, would venture to seek even our Utopian shores?

The Southern Labor Movement.

THE telegraph announces that a number of prominent Southern planters and agriculturalists have recently visited Cincinnati for the purpose of purchasing labor-saving implements adapted to the cultivation of the cotton-growing districts. The larger portion of the delegation were recently officially attached to the insurgent army, and we regard it as a hopeful sign of coming peaceful relations, when the unpleasantnesses of the late war will be forgotten, and the peaceful avocations of private life again inaugurated. Considering the condition of the labor of the South, it is clear that, for the present, at least, the production of cotton and the other cereals is positively impossible, unless the means are furnished by the unimpoverished Northern States. Just now the colored population are in transition from bondage to freedom, and until the change is completed we cannot hope for much reliable labor from the negro until the proper educational means are brought to bear upon him. The laboring men of the North will, for some years to come, be the chief stay and reliance of the cotton-grower. The very men who marched across the States of Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Virginia, sweeping away the accursed system of slavery, will be called upon to restore the waste place, and make the deserts again bloom and blossom as the rose. Those whose stern duty it was to destroy will be privileged to recreate. In the hands of intelligent voting freemen the sunny South, relieved of the dark stain upon its escutcheon, will bound into new life, and become the storehouse whence the vast and growing cities of the nation will draw the elements of their manufacturing prosperity and the means of their daily life.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.—Our excellent Chief Executive, ANDREW G. CURTIN, arrived at New York last evening, in company with his *suite*. His health has been almost entirely recovered, which will be matter of intense gratification to every citizen of our Commonwealth. Governor CURTIN had devoted his whole energies to our State affairs during the most arduous portion of our history. The great war which has just closed called for the perfection of statesmanship and wisdom, and Governor CURTIN brought to the task a powerful mind. His incessant labor, both of body and mind, while he was going to and from the camps where the Pennsylvania regiments were located, broke down a constitution which was not originally robust; and he was forced, most reluctantly, to give up for a time the discharge of his official duties, and seek restoration and repose in a short visit to the balmy tropics. He now returns invigorated by his trip, and ready to recommence his accustomed duties with all his ardor. For a few days he will remain in New York, recuperating from the exhaustion of a sea-voyage; but a few days will find him again at his post, much to the satisfaction of those who have business with the State officials.

THE FENIAN FIGHT.

The Fenian Senate.

The Fenian Senate, which was to meet yesterday, did not have a session, owing to the fact that there was not a quorum present, the different members not having arrived in the city yet. Senator Gibbons, President of the body, Senator Sullivan, of Auburn, and others, are in town. Senator Scanlan, of Chicago, will be in town to-day, and will take part in the proceedings. It is understood that the three Senators who have sided with O'Mahony will be expelled the body. The Senators will also, it is understood, make a complete and thorough investigation of the wing of the Brotherhood which they represent. It is probable that military rules and discipline will be enforced in the Brotherhood; and already several companies are in process of organization. Captain O'Grady organized, last evening, a company of fifty men, and elected officers for the company. We give below an address from the President of the Senate to the Pennsylvania Fenians, and a telegram from the State Centre of California:—

TELEGRAM FROM THE STATE CENTRE OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 11, 1866.

[Copy of O'Mahony's despatch to San Francisco.]

NEW YORK, December 8, 1866.—T. F. McCarthy:—General Congress, January second—Elect Kavanagh delegate. Answer quickly.

JOHN O'MAHONY, President F. B.

[Copy of Reply.]

SAN FRANCISCO, December 11, 1866.—Colonel John O'Mahony:—State Council unanimously decline to delegate Kavanagh, or any other representative to the Fenian Congress in absence of more definitive information. John Hamill, State Centre; M. C. Smith, President State Council; F. F. McCarthy, State Secretary. It was an assumption of O'Mahony. Kavanagh had no authority either in going from here or since to represent California in any way, and O'Mahony knows it. Answer, giving particulars. JOHN HAMILL,

—*N. Y. World.* State Centre F. B.

The Late Polish Insurrection.

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

General Langiewicz has written some interesting letters on the late Polish insurrection, which, having appeared in a German paper, are now copied and extracted by the official Warsaw *Dziennik*. The insurrection, he says, occurred prematurely. The Paris police, having arrested one M. Chmelinski and some other conspirators who were planning rebellion, informed the Czar that the documents found on their persons left no doubt the Poles were preparing for an outbreak. Upon this the Czar, with a view to anticipate the apprehended insurrection, ordered a general levy to be made, aiming chiefly at the removal of those elements of society which were likely to join the enterprise. Thus the revolutionary committees were obliged to precipitate matters, or they would have been deprived of the very instruments they counted upon. The rebellion began. A little later the French Government put itself into communication with the revolutionary committees, returning a sum of seventy thousand francs which had been taken from M. Chmelinski, and assuring them that the late unfriendly proceedings had been occasioned only by the Polish conspirators being suspected of leaguing with French and Italian radicals. When Langiewicz arrived at Warsaw he was astonished at the extent and methodical organization of the conspiracy. Twenty thousand men were affiliated as agents of the secret government. The ex-Dictator, pursuing his subject, proceeds to give military and other particulars, which would not now be interesting to the general reader, but deserve some attention notwithstanding.

PATENT WIRE WORK,

FOR RAILING, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK.

In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SON,

1 19 1m No. 11 S. SIXTH STREET

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

EMPLOY OUR HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The public are reminded that they can obtain all kinds of skilled or unskilled Labor at the

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT, No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET.

All information free of charge.

JOHN W. WILSON, 1 17 4t SECRETARY OF BUREAU.

A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION OF IRISH NATIONALISTS will take place on SATURDAY EVENING next, the 20 th instant, IN SANSOM STREET HALL.

COLONEL JOHN O'MAHONY will be present. Several eminent Speakers will address the Meeting, including B. D. JERAN KILLIAN, Esq., Missouri, J. J. ROGERS, Esq., New York, COLONEL R. F. MULLIN, Pennsylvania, JEREMIAH CAVANAGH, California. Lieutenant-Colonel GREENE.

The public is respectfully invited to attend. Admission—FREE. Reserved seats for Ladies. 1 17 3t*

BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS OF PRINTING Are always executed at HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS, No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE "Jewish Hospital" is now being held at the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets and will continue until the 20th inst. Hassler's Band will be in attendance every evening. 1 15 6t

E. H. THARP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, No. 128 S. SIXTH STREET Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1 12

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, January 15 1866.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THIS COMPANY ON DECEMBER 30, 1865.

CAPITAL.

Authorized ..... $200,000·00
Paid up in full ..... 200,000·00

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, all first liens on real estate in the city of Philadelphia	$231,350·00
Ground Rents on property in city of Philadelphia	8,000·00
United States Securities	47,125·00
Philadelphia City 6 per cent loan	4,080·00
Girard National Bank Stock	3,525·00
Real Estate, Office, Buildings, and Furniture	28,134·71
Cash in Bank and on hand	10,120·62
Due by Agents	3,591·43
Interest on investments accrued but not due ..... $4,694·72	
Due and unpaid ..... 185·00	4,879·72
	$379,765·48

RECEIPTS IN 1865.

Premiums on Fire Risks	$124,220·04
Interest	21,193·71
Policy and Transfer Fees	990·50
Earnings on Cancelled Perpetual Policies	57·43
	$146,461·88

PAYMENTS IN 1865.

Dividends, January and July	$12,000·00
Losses by Fire	72,965·69
Taxes, United States State and City	4,859·44
Return Premiums and Re-Insurances	11,818·71
Printing, Advertising, Commissions Salaries, Fire Marshal, Office, and other expenses	29,926·54
	$91,610·38

DIRECTORS.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, NALBRO' FRAZIER, JOHN M. ATWOOD, BENJ. T. TREDICK, GEORGE H. STUART, JOHN H. BROWN, J. L. ERRINGER, GEO. W. FARNESTOCK, JAMES L. CLAGHORN, WILLIAM G. BOULTON, CHARLES WHEELER, T. H. MONTGOMERY.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President. THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President. JACOB E. PETERSON, Secretary pro tem. 1 16 tuths3t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, JANUARY 8 1866.

The following gentlemen have been elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT. CHARLES E. SMITH.

MANAGERS. H. P. McKEAN, A. E. BORIE, R. B. CARDEN, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, JOHN ASHHURST, STEPHEN COLWELL.

TREASURER. S. BRADFORD.

SECRETARY. WILLIAM H. WEBB. 1 9 12t

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Financial Agent and Depositary of the United States. PHILADELPHIA, January 16 1866.

At the election for Directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank, held the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

ALEX. G. CATTELL, ALEX. WHILLDIN, SAMUEL T. CANBY, PHILIP B. MINGLE, JOHN F. GROSS, EDWARD C. KNIGHT, DELL NORLIT, BENJ. B. CRAYCROFT, HUGH CRAIG, ROBERT ERVIEN, JOSEPH LINDSEY, H. W. CATHERWOOD, JOSEPH W. BULLOCK.

And at a meeting of the Directors to-day, ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, Esq., Vice-President. J. W. TORREY, 1 17 6t Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1866.

At an Election held on the 9th of January, 1866, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

C. B. CLARK, JAY COOKE, S. A. CALDWELL, E. W. CLARK, W. G. MOORHEAD, W. S. RUSSELL, GEORGE F. TYLER, J. A. WRIGHT, R. B. CARDEN.

And at a Meeting of the Directors this day, C. B. CLARK was unanimously re-elected President. MORTON McMICHAEL, JR., 1 17 3t Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.

At an election held on the 10th of January, 1866, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

S. A. MERCER, EDWIN M. LEWIS, JOHN ASHHURST, ANTHONY J. ANTELO, BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM, JAMES R. CAMPBELL, FRANCIS TETE, WILLIAM M. FARR, LINDLEY SMYTH, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, WM. H. WOODWARD, RICHARD C. DALE, PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. MERCER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., Vice-President. 1 12 10t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

PERRY & CO.'S STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH. Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out EXTREMELY LOW.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC. THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE. TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, DYOTT & Co., Principal Depot for United States and Canadas. JAMES PALMER & Co., No. 439 Market street, 12 5 tuths3m Philadelphia.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BOARDING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING.—TWO WELL-furnished Bed-Rooms and a Parlor to rent with or without private table, to a small family, without children. No. 1024 CLINTON Street. 1 18 2t*

TO RENT.

TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A Handsome Dwelling on Green street, above Twentieth, to any one purchasing the furniture complete, which is all new and first-class. Apply immediately to 1t* E. WRIGLEY & CO., No. 121 S. FOURTH Street.

WANTS

WANTED—A LARGE STORE ON MARKET Street, between Eighth and Twelfth streets, for three or five years. Address "HOMO," through the office of this paper. 1 18 3t4p

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES. CAPITAL.....$1,000,000,

Publish, in conformity with an act of the Legislature, the following statement of their assets on the 1st December, 1865:—

Real Estate,

League Island, Office Building, No. 304 Walnut street, and sundry well-secured Ground Rents	$288,102·45

Bonds and Mortgages,

On unincumbered property	537,180·93

Loans on Call,

With ample collaterals	591,007·01

Debts Due to Company,

Including advances in trust estates	44,683·77
CASH	109,869·00

Stocks and Loans,

112 shares	Commercial Bank.	
304 "	Far. & Mec. Bank.	
161 "	Philadelphia Bank.	
45 "	State Bank, Camden.	
600 "	Locust Mt. Coal Co.	
200 "	Minehill & Schuylkill Haven.	
244 "	Cleveland & Mahoning.	
32 "	Delaware Bridge Co., Easton.	
300 "	In Co. N America.	
103 "	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	
217 "	Lehigh Valley RR.	
29 "	Pennsylvania RR.	
50 "	North Penna. RR.	
602 "	Lehigh Coal & Nav.	
$ 792,450	U. S. loans and certificates.	
170,332	Pennsylvania loans.	
284,180·24	Philadelphia.	
16,200	Pittsburg.	
20,000	Wyoming Valley.	$2,085,451·07
5,000	Allegheny City.	
21,680	North Pennsylvania RR.	
30,000	Junction RR.	
25,000	McKean and Elk Co.	
27,000	Lackawanna and B.	
26,000	Sunbury and Erie RR.	
20,000	Western Penna. RR.	
40,100	Penna. RR., 2d mort.	
8,000	Elmira and W.	
40,000	Philadelphia and Erie.	
60,000	Little Schuylkill RR.	
1,000	Lehigh Valley.	
15,401	Lehigh Coal and Nav.	
71,17268	Ches. and Del. Canal.	
144,600	Del. and Raritan Canal.	
26,400	Tennessee	
26,000	New Jersey.	
20,000	Cleveland and M.	
6,000	Fayette Co., Ky.	
20,000	Hamilton Co., O.	
		$3,656,294·23

CHARLES DUTILH, President. WM. B. HILL, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, No. 304 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1866.

At an election of the Stockholders, held on Monday, the 15th instant the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Charles Dutilh, Henry J. Williams, John Fern. Hutchinson, Joseph Swift, William H. Hart, William S. Vaux, William Harmar, John R. Wucheter, St. Geo. T. Campbell, Adolph E. Borie, Samuel Norris, Alexander Biddle, Joshua B. Lippincott.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day CHARLES DUTILH was unanimously re-elected President and WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary. 1 18 3t WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

THE LATE GREAT FIRE

IMMENSE BARGAINS OFFERED.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.,

HAVE THEIR STOCK OF GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS

Now Arranged and Ready for Sale,

AT ASTOUNDINGLY LOW PRICES,

WITH A VIEW TO CLOSING OUT THE GOODS

Rescued from the Late Conflagration,

AND OF PREPARING THEIR SPRING STOCK.

THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT

IS NOW UNDER WAY

ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

1 12 8t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

INSTRUCTION.

PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING-HOUSE AND BUSINESS LIFE.—Practical Instruction in BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches. Penmanship, Mercantile Calculations, Business Forms, etc., at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Day and Evening Sessions. Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. 1 17 3t 4p

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE.—Terms, $15 per Session, of five months. 1 2 tuths 1m J. M. HUNTINGTON, Principal.

37 1-2 CENT BLEACHED MUSLIN, full yard wide and good quality.
21 cent yard wide good Unbleached Shirting.
50 cents for Williamsville and Wamsutta.
55 cents for New York Mills.
40 cents for 5-4 good Bleached Sheeting.
COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

24,000 YARDS MUSLIN, INCLUDING all the good makes.
Bleached and Unbleached.
Shirtings and Sheetings,
Wholesale prices by the piece.
Buy now before they get higher.
COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

40 CENT GRAY TWILL FLANNEL.—White Twills, Red Twills, Blue Twills.
Good White Flannels.
$1·15 for good power-loom Table Damask.
$2 for good Napkins.
Tickings, best goods in the market.
COOPER & CONARD, 1 13 6t* 4p S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

SKATING SKIRTS.—$4·50 for best Black and White Skirts.
50, 60 and 65-cent extra good Black Alpacas.
31 and 33 cents for Delaines.
$6, $7, $8 and $10 Blankets.
Quilts of every variety.
COOPER & CONARD, 1 13 6t* 4p S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED, During the erection of the new Bank building 17 4p No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

GREEN PEAS, GREEN CORN, FRESH PEACHES, FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, 9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A BRANCH BANKING HOUSE AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2rp

ITALIAN MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI, FRESH IMPORTED. For sale by JAMES R. WEBB, 1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

Five Months Upon the Sea—Voyage of the Fleet—Aurora Borealis—Complete Success of the Season's Operations—The Indians of Asia—A Village of Skins and Bones of the Whale on Plover Bay—Great Friendship of the Indians—Character of the Country.

The letter copied below from one of the Russian Telegraph expeditions is unusually interesting. It presents many incidents graphically, and affords a clear view of a region of country little known to us:—

RUSSIAN AMERICAN TELEGRAPHIC EXPEDITION, FLAGSHIP "GOLDEN GATE," SAN FRANCISCO, December 4, 1865.—Five months upon the sea, with only an occasional visit to terra firma, is anything but a brilliant place for one to look for items interesting to the public at large. To be sure, there is a great deal to be seen in a journey of fifteen thousand miles, but it consists almost entirely of water, clouds, and skies, subjects well suited to the poet or painter, but for a Bohemian they are unable to give him a single item for his journal which will do to transcribe for public perusal.

Since my last communication, which was dated at Petropauvolovski, Kamschatua, the portion of the fleet then there have traversed 2600 miles across the Pacific, and are now at anchor in this port. The *Clara Bell*, *Milton*, *Badger*, and *Palmetto* arrived here from various ports of the North Pacific some weeks since, while the steamer *George S. Wright* and the flagship arrived upon the 30th ult. The entire fleet is now here to undergo a thorough refitting preparatory to an early start the coming season.

I must not omit to mention that while in the harbor of Petropauvolovski we witnessed the sublime and beautiful phenomenon presented by the Aurora Borealis or Northern Lights, as they are commonly called, which have been in all ages a source of admiration and wonder. These lights or meteoric coruscations are, it is generally known, more brilliant in the northern regions, appearing mostly in the winter season or in frosty weather. They commonly appear about one or two hours after sunset, near the horizon, like a pale cloud, and sometimes continue in that state for several hours without any visible motion, casting a pale light upon the firmament like an obscure moon. Gradually they begin to send forth streams of stronger light, shooting with great velocity to the zenith, emulating not unfrequently the lightning in vividness, blended with the mellow tints of the rainbow. Again silently arising in a compact, majestic arch of steady white light, apparently durable and immovable, and yet so evanescent that while the beholder is gazing in awe they vanish.

At all times they cover the whole hemisphere with their flickering and fantastic coruscations, when their motions are so amazingly quick and their forms change so rapidly as to astonish the beholder. They break out with vivid brightness where none are seen before, skimming and dancing along the heavens; then they are as suddenly extinguished, leaving behind a dusky trail, which again is illuminated like a colossal pyrotechnic display, and as suddenly left blank. They will assume the appearance of vast columns, and move along the horizon like phantom figures, exhibiting on one side the tints of deep yellow, while the other melts away until it becomes undistinguishable in the surrounding sky. Again they will concentrate and rear their forms like some huge altar or pyre, and in a flash disappear to transform their shapes to figures grotesque, which dance along the sky with a tremulous motion, as though keeping time to music. When I went below at midnight they were still indulging in a carnival of magnificent grandeur.

During the past season the vessels of the fleet have been kept busy, and have accomplished much to further the progress of the great work. Exploring parties have been formed at various points along the American and Asiatic coasts, soundings have been made in Behring's Straits with satisfactory results, and much valuable information gained relative to the character of the country in the interior. Thus far everything has proceeded with the utmost care and caution, and the result is that last season's operations have been a complete success. By the time the fleet again approaches the northern ports, the explorations will in all probability be completed, so that constructing parties can enter the countries at different points, and push the work forward with great rapidity.

After landing Major Kennicott and party at Michaelovski, or Fort St. Michael, our vessel proceeded to Plover Bay, situated on the northwest side of Behring's Straits. We were in hopes to reach that port before the equinoctial gales, which are quite severe in these latitudes, came upon us. We were, in fact, within five miles of the harbor when a heavy fog enveloped us; the gale burst upon us, and forced us from the coast out to sea. This was on the 23d of September, when snow fell for the first time during the voyage. After three days the gale subsided, and we entered the bay in safety, and were gratified to find there the company's steamer, which had just returned from a passage through the strait, where she had been engaged in making soundings. We also found here the whaling brig *Victoria*, Captain Fish, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

We learned much from the officers of that vessel of the depredations of the pirate *Shenandoah*, which was prowling about in that locality a short time before our arrival. I have seen it stated in the papers that Captain Waddell, of the *Shenandoah*, asserts that he took his vessel to Liverpool and surrendered her as soon as he learned of the caving in of the Confederacy, while whalers at Plover bay assert that he destroyed a large number of vessels after he had received the information. But, *Shenandoah! requiescat in pace.*

On the following day we were visited by the Indians of Asia—Tchutchis. They came alongside our vessel in canoes made of seal skin, something on the principle of the bidank (described in a former letter), but much larger and uncovered. Each canoe is capable of carrying fifteen or twenty passengers. Our Russian interpreter, being anxious to ascertain if he could hold conversation with them in that tongue, asked them in Russ if there were any among them who could speak that language; to his astonishment he was answered in English that they would come aboard and talk to us in "Mexican" if it would please us.

The spokesman of this crowd was "Knockem;" and an amusing, comical fellow is Knockem. He obtained his soubriquet from the American whalers, who noticed his strong proclivities to belabor his brethren when they were under the influence of an overdose of rum. Though Knockem is not a total abstinence Injin himself, he has an antipathy against those who indulge too freely, which manifests itself through his powerful arm and sledge-hammer fist; to use his own language—"When they drink drunk I knock 'em like h—l." The comparison of the force of his "knock" is a sufficient guarantee to warrant the assertion that he has been schooled in the language among the ubiquitous Yankees. Quite a number spoke the English language sufficiently to make themselves understood. They seem to possess a peculiar faculty of acquiring words and sentences, which they will repeat with tolerable accuracy several days later. Knockem favored us with several songs which amused us exceedingly; his "Sally Come Up" and "Bob Ridley" were irresistible.

These Tchutchi Indians are far different from the American Indians in manners, appearance, and customs. They are short in stature, with immensely broad, powerful chests; small, well-shaped feet and hands; they eschew painting, and are quite active and enterprising. They subsist by hunting the whale, the seal, the bear, and reindeer, and live entirely upon animal food, with a decided preference for blubber, or fat of the whale; they are nearly all affected with cutaneous diseases, scurvy and itch being the most prevalent; the absence of vegetable food, which does not exist in this section, is evidently the cause of so much disease.

The village is situated upon a peninsula or spit extending about one mile into the bay. It consists of about forty or fifty houses or huts, which are constructed of skins and the bones of the whale; the framework consists of the rib bones of the leviathan, over which the skins of the seal are tensely stretched, which renders them quite water-proof. The winter "residences," where they reside during the severe winter season, are built under ground, that are entered from the summer huts through a tunnel burrowed into the ground to the length of fifteen or twenty feet. These houses, and also the tunnels, are supported from the heavy weight of snow by the immense rib bones of the whale. To enter one of these underground habitations it is necessary to travel the length of the tunnel upon the hands and knees. The culinary operations are performed over a fire made of oil or blubber, and warmth is received from the same source.

The women have exclusive charge of the house, perform the butchering, and preside with great dignity over their domestic duties. They are very masculine in appearance, and can hardly be distinguished from the men. In fact, about the only distinguishable feature they have is a slight tattooing upon the chin, and the dress, which is somewhat Turkish in style. I should make an exception to Mrs. Knockem, to whom we were introduced with much formality by her liege lord. Being complimented upon her good looks, Knockem assured us that she was the "best looking gal in the city." Wherever we have been the Indians have expressed the greatest friendship to us as Americans. They treasure with the greatest pride the smallest gift from an American, and will do anything in their power to promote the welfare or comfort of the "Merican men." They look upon the Americans as their friends, and do not scruple to show their preferences.

In Russian America, as in Siberia, the same feeling exists, and we have everywhere received from the Indians the most profound respect and friendship which could be extended in their humble manner. The offer of a piece of seal meat, which you would not feed to a dog, has as much significance of friendship from these simple people as a banquet given by the Court of St. James.

Reindeer and bear exist in paying quantities; many of the former are domesticated, and are used for drawing sledges; they are used in preference to dogs, owing to the mountainous character of the country; we saw herds of them grazing upon the mountains, which belonged to a tribe of Indians living some miles west of us. They brought us a supply of venison, upon which we regaled ourselves for several days. The meat is much richer and more nutritious than the venison of the United States, though not as palatable.

The character of the country at this point is certainly a wild one. On entering the harbor one is struck with the grandeur and magnificence of the large mountains of solid rock which tower from 2000 to 3000 feet above the level of the sea. Upon these mountains are peaks or columns jutting up, which give them the appearance of ruins of an old castle, nothing but the pillars remaining. As we approach they appear more numerous, and in the twilight look like a body of soldiers.

The range of mountains extends along the sides of the bay into the interior, but partakes of a different formation from the range upon the sea. Directly opposite our anchorage they rise to the height of three thousand feet, and seem to consist entirely of small pieces of rock about the size McAdam used for pavements. Snow had fallen here, and was marked upon the mountains about 1500 feet from the base. On the 27th the thermometer marked freezing for the first time. Ice formed upon the brook where we were obtaining our supply of fresh water. In the interior the valleys are broad and well supplied with fresh water and game.

On the 29th, the wind being favorable, we took leave of our Asiatic Indian friends. They remained on board as long as possible, and seemed to regret our departure very much. Knockem promised to accompany us to California next year; thought the sun would hurt his head. Overjoyed with anticipations for the future, Knockem left us in high glee, merrily humming a verse of "Sally come up."

FORD'S THEATRE.—The Washington *Intelligencer* says:—As statements have frequently appeared in reference to this building in the New York and other papers of a contradictory character, we have thought fit to ascertain some facts and place them in our columns:—

According to a contract made by the Government, the theatre building and the two adjoining buildings (one in front, the other in the rear) are to be purchased, with the ground, for one hundred thousand dollars, by February 1, 1866, or the property restored as it was to Mr. Ford. The price is not deemed exorbitant, and it is stated by reliable builders that similar buildings, on ground equally as eligible, cannot be erected at the present time for a less amount.

The Government has entirely destroyed the theatrical part of the buildings, and by the carpenters of the Quartermaster's Department and by contractors about thirty-five thousand dollars have been expended upon the property. To restore the property to Mr. Ford now will involve a loss to the Government nearly if not equal to the full amount of the purchase money, as all the present improvements must be removed and the theatre reconstructed. We merely state these facts—self-evident to all familiar with the matter—to prevent misapprehension hereafter. We learn that Surgeon-General Barnes has applied for the building to be used as a medical bureau, and as a fit place for the very valuable collection relating to medical science (now without a place of safety or of exhibition) belonging to the department.

PATENTS.—The following interesting statement is compiled from the records of the Patent Office of the Interior Department. The time embraced is the six months ending with the 26th of December, 1865. From Maine to Maryland, the States are arranged in the order in which they stand in view of the ratio of patents to the number of inhabitants. This list does not include reissued patents nor patents for designs:—

States.	No. Patents issued.	Ratio to No. of inhabitants.
Connecticut	195	2,360
Massachusetts	489	2 517
Rhode Island	41	4 259
New York	828	4,636
New Jersey	108	6,222
Pennsylvania	385	7,548
Illinois	224	7,642
Delaware	14	7,887
Wisconsin	88	8 816
Michigan	80	9,833
Ohio	240	9,747
New Hampshire	93	9 881
California	37	10,270
Maine	60	10 472
Vermont	28	11 953
Iowa	56	12,052
Maryland	42	14 222
Indiana	85	15,887
Minnesota	5	
Kansas	6	
Oregon	1	
Virginia	7	
North Carolina	1	
South Carolina	1	
Florida	1	
Kentucky	25	
Tennessee	7	
Alabama	2	
Louisiana	4	
Arkansas	1	
Missouri	27	
Texas	2	
Mississippi	2	
Territories	14	
District of Columbia	35	
Foreign	101	

Whole number, 3275.

—From the "Law Directory," just issued by John Livingston, of New York, we learn that the whole number of lawyers in the United States and the Territories, whose names and places of residence are given, is 29,148. Of these, 814 are not engaged in the active duties of their profession, for the reason that they occupy judicial positions; and 1963 have retired from, or are not in the practice, generally because employed in other pursuits; so that the total of practising members of the national bar is about 26,371, these figures being only approximately correct. The number of lawyers in each State is as follows:—Alabama, 286; Arkansas, 183; California, 771; Connecticut, 390; Delaware, 77; Florida, 78; Georgia, 563; Illinois, 1895; Indiana, 1283; Iowa, 842; Kansas, 213; Kentucky, 991; Louisiana, 164; Maine, 560; Maryland, 582; Massachusetts, 770; Michigan, 777; Minnesota 305; Mississippi, 265; Missouri, 778; Nevada, 49; New Hampshire, 307; New Jersey, 415; New York, 6769; North Carolina, 356; Ohio, 2403; Oregon, 106; Pennsylvania, 2630; Rhode Island, 117; South Carolina, 405; Tennessee, 743; Texas (incomplete), 145; Vermont, 399; Virginia, 771; West Virginia, 239; Wisconsin, 713. In New York, Broadway and Wall street have the most lawyers, the former containing 628, and the latter 705.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT TO THE CITY MARSHAL.—Last evening a committee, representing the German citizens of Camden, presented to Marshal Campbell a splendid hunting-case patent lever gold watch, as a token of the esteem entertained for him as an officer and a man. The ceremonies came off at the Mayor's Office, in the presence of the Mayor and a number of citizens. The committee consisted of Mr. George Phiffer, John Phiffer, George Getz, Ernest Albert, and Anthony Kobus. Mr. George Phiffer, in a neat speech, alluded to the efficiency and faithfulness of the Marshal, who made no distinctions and showed no favors in the discharge of his duties. Although tolerant and merciful, he permitted no violations of law; and where gentle warning or kindness could save an arrest, he never failed to resort to these mild measures. He had thus saved the city and county a great expense, those disposed to offend the law escaped mortification by exposure, and thus acquired an influence over the unruly as potent as that inspired by the promptness and perseverance he displayed in bringing to justice such as required the wholesome restraints of law. He handed the watch to the Marshal, remarking that its intrinsic valve fell far short of expressing the high estimation in which he was held by his German fellow-citizens.

Mr. Campbell said no man could place a higher estimate upon the compliment paid him, or feel more truly grateful. To have his official course endorsed by his German fellow-citizens was a source of great satisfaction; and while memory lasted, he should always revert to the incidents of this evening with pride and pleasure. He had always striven to do his duty, and should hail this testimonial as a new incentive. His position was prolific of vexations and trials of no ordinary character; but he should endeavor, as he had ever done, to overcome them in such a way as to be faithful to his oath of office, as well to the best interests of the city. He felt the responsibilities resting upon him to be of no ordinary magnitude, and sometimes almost questioned his own ability to meet them; but this flattering approval of his official course would remove a load of doubt, and urge him to renewed efforts to merit the approbation of his fellow-citizens. He was no speech-maker, and would not attempt to speak the gratitude he felt, for the simple word thanks would fail to express his feelings.

The Mayor was called upon, who made an appropriate response to a compliment paid him by Mr. Phiffer. He was quite happy in his remarks, and also complimented the Marshal. The inscription on the watch reads:—"Presented by the German citizens of Camden to John W. Campbell, City Marshall."

HON. JOHN P. STOCKTON.—This gentleman was, on Monday, admitted as Counsellor in the Supreme Court of the United States. He is a young man of great ability, and has a bright and promising future before him.

THE COURTS.—The criminal business before the Courts is now being disposed of, and will occupy the entire week.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For additional Local Items see Third Page.]

A COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES.—About noon yesterday, a fire occurred at a house in Binder's court, back of No. 922 Poplar street. The building was occupied by an old maiden lady named Eliza Haley, aged about seventy years, who had resided there about eighteen years. She formerly had a stand in the market; but within the last few years has been engaged in gathering every description of refuse stuff, such as old paper, rags, hoopskirts, chips, iron, etc., thrown upon the street. Every nook and corner of the house, from the third floor to the garret, was filled with old rubbish of this character, there being scarcely sufficient room on the first floor for the old lady's stove and bed.

Eliza is a harmless and inoffensive old woman, and was generally liked by those residing in the same court. Yesterday she went to market and left some wood on the stove to dry and some rags on a line near by. During her absence the wood and rags took fire and soon the whole room was in flames. The Hand-in-Hand Fire Company made their appearance, bursted open the door, and soon extinguished the fire, not, however, until it had rushed up the stairway into the garret. Among other property the old woman had a tin can which contained thirty dollars in money, some in paper currency and a part in pennies. This she had been collecting cent by cent for years.

Upon her arrival home, and seeing her place burned out, her first inquiry was after her treasure. The can was found, but of course the paper money had perished, only a few dollars in pennies remaining. Upon making this discovery, she burst into tears, and showed as much grief and sorrow as if she had lost her best friend in the world.

SOIREE GYMNASTIQUE.—The Academy of Music was well filled on Tuesday evening last, to witness the truly wonderful performances of the pupils of Messrs. Hillebrand & Lewis' Gymnasium. The first part of the entertainments consisted solely of calesthenic and gymnastic exercises by the younger pupils of both sexes, who reflected great credit upon themselves and their able instructors. The Turner Saengerchor, having kindly volunteered their services, sang several operatic selections and added greatly to the entertainment, after which the gymnastic performances by gentlemen amateurs, consisting of the horizontal bar, rings, etc., were admirably executed, and elicited well-merited applause. The company of cadets also showed considerable proficiency in their various manœuvres.

The feats on the double trapeze were undoubtedly the most daring execution of the evening, and were performed with a grace and ease that would have done credit to professionals.

The Dumb Bell Exercises and Indian Clubs brought into requisition a number of the *Hercules* of the Institution. We would make especial mention of the gentleman who, with one arm, thrice raised above his head the one hundred and forty pound dumb bell, undoubtedly the largest ever cast.

Next in order came fencing and sparring. The former was really very fine; in regard to the latter we have seldom, if ever, seen better. The set-to between Professor Hillebrand and Captain S——h is worthy of especial commendation, as also that between Mr. J. D. E——n and Mr. S——r. On the whole the affair was a success.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—James Lary, hailing from New York, was arrested last night at Fourth and Shippen streets with a black-jack, dirk knife, and a bunch of skeleton keys in his possession. He is supposed to be a thief, and as such was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

Charles Stewart was arrested at Front and South streets about 2 o'clock this morning, upon suspicion of burglary. He and another man were wending their way along the street at this unseasonable hour with a large pair of steps, as high as a second-story window, in their possession. The other individual escaped. Stewart was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

THE FENIAN BALL.—The devotees of Terpsichore will bear in mind the fact that the grand ball given under the auspices of the Sarsfield Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood comes off this evening at the Academy of Music. As it has been for some time in preparation, and in the charge of an intelligent management, we have no doubt it will be a *recherche* affair. From the immense sale of the tickets we presume that there will be a large turnout of the Brotherhood.

COUNTRYMAN ROBBED.—William Ash and George Sailor were arrested yesterday for robbing a countryman of $100, at a tavern at Columbia avenue and Phillips streets. The countryman was under the influence of liquor at the time. The bartender caught the defendants in the act of robbing their victim. The accused were committed for trial by Alderman Clouds.

SUICIDE.—This morning an old man named Smith, aged seventy years, committed suicide at his residence, Forty-ninth and Aspen streets, by shooting himself. Domestic trouble was the cause of his rash act.

"THE PUSH."—Those who are so unfortunate as to be robbed in any public hall, at or around the ticket office of a railroad company, or any similar place where large throngs of people congregate, will generally remember, after they discover their loss, that a short time previous they were surrounded by a group of individuals, who would keep pushing and shoving as though anxious to make their way along. This is a trick often indulged in by professional thieves, who travel in squads, and while the party engage in what is termed by them "the push," one of the experts of the crowd relieves the singled out victim of his valuables.

Mr. William J. Dickey, of Baltimore, was thus victimized, last night, at the Kensington depot. Mr. Dickey stepped on the rear platform of a passenger car, where a number of persons, evidently thieves, had already congregated. As soon as he had fairly got on, several more "pals" also mounted the step, and he was immediately surrounded. The door was purposely held shut by one of the party while the others kept pulling and pushing, as though they were anxious to have the entrance opened for the purpose of taking a seat inside. In a few moments the pushing ceased and the mob disappeared, leaving Mr. Dickey alone. He entered the car and there discovered that he had had his pocket picked of a book containing a number of unendorsed checks payable to his order. His pocket book and watch were safe.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 6 o'clock last evening, Samuel Bracken, aged sixty-five years, employed as storekeeper at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Twenty-fourth Ward, was run over a short distance from the depot, and had one leg broken and the other cut off. The sufferer was taken to his residence at Thirty-fourth and Elm streets.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—This morning M. Shoemaker was committed by Alderman Hutchinson upon the charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit ten dollar note upon a storekeeper at Sixteenth street and Ridge avenue. The accused, as soon as informed that the note was bad, left in a hurry. He had before offered the same note at two other places.

COAL OIL EXPLOSION.—This morning between 7 and 8 o'clock a slight fire occurred at the coal oil refinery of Andrew T. Goodman, on Long lane, at the intersection of Twenty-fourth and Mifflin streets, Twenty-sixth Ward. The fire was caused by the explosion of one of the stills.

THE FAVORITE SONG —

"Pap," said young Ephraim Strong,
"What can my Uncle Jacob mean
By saying that nice clothes he's seen
At Tower Hall 'for a mere song?'
A 'Song of Sixpense' it can't be,
Because no clothes for that we see."

"My son, a figure 'tis of speech,
Designed of prices low to teach.
But still, as crowds to Bennett's throng,
'Oh, my—how cheap!' is all their song."

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.
BENNETT & Co.
Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

THE GREAT TEA HOUSE.—The great Tea Establishment, which has just opened under the auspices of Messrs. Boyd & Co., southeast corner of Twelfth and Market streets, has already gained immense patronage. No one questions the superior qualities of the various teas which are offered for sale, and to which we most cordially invite the attention of our readers.

MARRIAGE OF MRS STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—The to be happy husband and present groom is Major Robert Williams, U. S. A., reckoned one of the handsomest men about since the war. It is reported that the handsome widow was first struck by him on seeing him with his new civil suit he had on, made by Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers under the Continental of this city. Let other U. S. A.'s in the market take notice.

How happy would the girls have been,
Who used to stitch, and weave, and spin,
If, in their day, they could have seen
The beauties of the Florence.

The most perfect, the most reliable; therefore the cheapest Sewing-machine in the world. For sale at No. 630 Chesnut street. No charge for instruction, whether you purchase or not.

COAL.—Do you want a superior article of coal, free from dirt, slate, and other impurities, and at a reasonable cost? If so, you can procure the same of W. W. Alter, the extensive dealer in family coal, at his yard, No 957 N. Ninth street, or at his Office, at Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Mr. Alter gives his personal attention to the delivery of coal to purchasers, and he guarantees what we have stated, with the other important requisite of good weight.

THE OIL PAINTINGS now on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold without reserve to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Among the collection are works of rare merit. We have noticed a view of Montiontane an old painting; Aqueducts near Rome, scene from Thomson's Seasons, several Crystal Medallions, etc. etc. We advise our readers to attend this sale.

No matter whether poor or rich,
Your fingers were not made to stitch,
When you can buy a Florence, which
Will cost so little money,
No family can afford to be without a Florence.
The best Sewing-machine in the world.

UPHOLSTERY.—Carpets laid, Bedding, Blinds, Shades, and Furniture mended and upholstery work of every description done immediately on call, by as many workmen as are required, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

How happy is the household where
Industrious habits banish care;
Where all the clothes the children wear
Are made upon the Florence.
The very best Sewing-machine in the world.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Curtain Goods, and Bedding, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S Old Established House,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HAVANA CIGARS and Lynchburg Tobacco, best in the city, at moderate prices, at Flaherty's, No. 807 Chesnut, opposite the Continental. Notice, Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase Saturday night.

MATTRESSES and Bedding renovated and made up equal to new, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—All the new styles at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

LACE CURTAINS, and Vestibule Laces and Rods, in great variety, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

HANDSOME DWELLING on Green street to rent, and furniture for sale, which is all new and first class. See advertisement.

OLD FURNITURE overhauled, mended, and re-upholstered, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

CLOUNEY—McFARLAND—On Monday, 15th instant, by Rev. John A. McKean, SAMUEL CLOUNEY, Esq., to Miss KATE McFARLAND, all of this city.

DOWNING—GIBSON.—On the 5th of August, 1865, by the Rev. T. B. Miller, Mr. THOMAS DOWNING to Miss MERREZ A. GIBSON, all of Philadelphia.

GREEN—HEIM.—On the 16th of November, 1865, by the Rev. Charles Hill, Mr. THOMAS GREEN to Miss PAULINE HEIM, both of Philadelphia.

SWIGLEY—ARCHER.—On the 26th of March, 1865, by the Rev. J. Washington Germon, Mr. WILLIAM SWIGLEY to Miss MARTHA ARCHER, both of this city.

DIED.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 15th instant, REBECCA E., wife of Samuel H. Davis.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2810 Frankford road, on Friday morning next at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

DICKINSON.—At Chesnut Hill, on the evening of the 16th instant, JOSEPH DICKINSON, in the 78th year of his age, an officer in the War of 1812.

The relatives and friends, and Hiram Lodge, No. 81, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Chesnut Hill, on Monday next, 22d instant, at 10 o'clock.

HAMILTON.—On the 15th instant, Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 305 Aberdeen street, between Union and Spruce, below Third, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HEWETT.—On the morning of the 16th instant, ANNA C., wife of Charles Hewett.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, one mile west of Jenkintown Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HEY.—On Tuesday morning, January 16, MOSES HEY, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2038 Green street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—On the morning of January 16th, Captain BENJAMIN LOWNDES JOHNSTON, eldest son of the late Captain Thomas Johnston, U. S. A.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Eastern Star Lodge, No. 186, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1209 Spruce street, on Saturday afternoon, January 20, at 3 o'clock.

KEYSER.—This morning, 17th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, ANDREW KEYSER, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon next at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 272 S. second street.

McDANIEL.—On the 17th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of William McDaniel.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 1417 Girard avenue, on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock.

MOORE.—On the morning of the 16th instant, KATE, wife of Charles H. Moore, and daughter of the late Joan Hinecle, Esq., in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1916 Wallace street, on Friday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On the 17th instant, at the residence of his brother, No. 505 S. Ninth street, Major GEORGE F. SMITH, son of the late Wright Smith, Esq., of Cincinnati.

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS OF SEVERAL qualities, and plated ivory-handled Table Cutlery, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SKATERS, YOU CAN GET YOUR SKATES correctly ground up, or obtain a variety of Ladies' or Gents' Skates, Straps, Pocket Gimlets, Patent strap Pulls, Heel Plates, etc., at TRUMAN & SHAW'S
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, OR MANUFACTORIES, the Bailey Spring Roll and Cog Wheel Washing and Wringing Machine is particularly adapted, having the exclusive right to use larger rollers than any other manufacturer. For sale by the Agents
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tt

SKATING PARKS.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.
During the present mild weather the SKATING at the
CENTRAL PARK
Will be confined to
EVENING SKATING.
Skating THIS EVENING by Gas Light
1trp With Music.

SKATING TO-DAY! SKATING TO-DAY!
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.
PARK ENTIRELY CLEARED OF THE LATE SNOW AND PLANED.
Park in splendid condition.
Music and Colored Lights this evening.
Take RIDGE AVENUE and SEVENTEENTH and NINETEENTH STREETS CARS. 1t*

SKATES.—STEEL SKATES FOR GENTS AND Ladies; common Skates for Boys and Girls, at
JOHN ASHE & CO'S,
1 15 6t* No. 261 N. THIRD, one door below Vine st.

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,
Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the
United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers,
Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way, **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
1 6 stuthlmo PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH STREET

At his old-established store,

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND
DEALER IN

FANCY FURS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.

I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 2 4m5p

JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH Street, Below Ninth,
Has now open a splendid variety of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS
Of every description, latest and most approved styles. [10 18 3m
Every article warranted as represented.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES
PHILADELPHIA
WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF
MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
No. 808 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2831.
Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.
E. T. MATHEWS,
(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.).
E. POULSON,
(Late U. S. Pension Agent).
A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND and RACE STS.

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

TENER & DAVIS,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 13 S. THIRD STREET,
MERCANTILE CLAIMS COLLECTED,
And Law Business of all kinds attended to in all parts of the United States and Canada with fidelity.
MATURING PAPER COLLECTED AT USUAL BANK RATES. 1 13 12trp

TO SPORTSMEN.
JAMES E. EVANS, Gun Maker,
Has resumed business at his old stand,
No. 230 SOUTH STREET,
Where he will be pleased to see his old patrons and the public generally.
SPORTING ARTICLES, damaged by the late fire, will be sold at a sacrifice. 1 15 6trp

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 1 13 6*

LITERATURE.

POEMS. By Gay H. Naramore. Carleton, N. Y.

The present is an epoch of poetry. The conclusion of the war has induced a number of temporary sojourners in the groves of Parnassus to lay before the public their productions, penned while others were in the front ranks of battle, seeing and doing what they were describing. No less than seven volumes of poems have been laid on our table within the past two weeks, from which we select the "second and revised edition" of Mr. Naramore's effusions as a type of all the others. His work is probably the best specimen of this class of fungi which has sprung up within six months, and before the year is completed will be forgotten. Of the first and unrevised edition of the book before us we are in ignorance. We cannot, therefore, compare the advancement of Mr. Naramore's style of thought or modes of expression, but if the present one is an improvement, we think that "ignorance is bliss." We must, before speaking of its literary worth, bear testimony to its perfect typographical execution, and we must also confess that the binding and printing are decidedly the most attractive features.

We do not desire to speak unkindly, much less unjustly; but if poets will yield to the solicitations of friends, and publish works which they themselves deem unworthy, we must deprecate the bad taste of the advisers and the want of firmness in the writer. The first thing that we notice in the style of Mr. Naramore is, that he works in the superlative, centres in the superlative, and probably lives in the superlative. If there is one sign of crudity more glaring than another, it is that which displays itself in making every good thing best, every long thing longest, every pleasant thing the most pleasant. And this the writer continually does. Not content with the legitimate superlative, he coins words for himself, and we doubt not but that a close inspection would discern a "a goodest" among his degrees. Thus we have the "bloomiest paradise"—the "craggiest Apennines"—the "infinitest creations"—the "queenliest women," and the like.

In fact, the only way to prevent this deluge of useless, worthless rhyme is to discountenance all poems with gilt leaves and rich typographical execution. We may destroy some good, yet, like Napoleon at Lodi, it is necessary, for the future safety of literature, that we shoot down all, both good and bad, in order that the foe can be induced to restrain their continual attacks. There is an egotism about the laying of a book before the public which possesses no merit that is inexcusable. There need be no appeal for gentle criticism. An author lays himself open to every form of attack in making a book; and it is puerile and cowardly to seek, by talking about his years and inexperience, to avoid a just review. As a general rule volumes of poems are perfectly worthless; they are mere rhymes, with no metaphors but plagiarisms, with no recommendation but their binding. Mr. Naramore's do not fall quite beneath this censure. He has some really pretty verses in his book; yet had he burned it, like "Harry Lorrequer," it would have been no loss either to the literary world or his fame.

BELTON ESTATE. By Anthony Trollope. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

With the enterprise and discrimination which have been so long a characteristic of this house, they have issued the latest and, we are inclined to think, the best of Mr. Trollope's works. Its claims to pre-eminence in merit rest upon two qualifications:—First, the heroine is not sixty when she enters upon the stage, but only thirty. This is a decided improvement. Should Trollope continue to write for another decade, we hope that his female characters will reach the interesting age of twenty—there is no danger of their degenerating into the teens. Second, the work is the smallest of his recent effusions. This qualification makes it the most endurable of his late works. Of it the *Nation* says, with justice:—

"To become involved in one of his live stories is very much like sinking into a gentle slumber; and it is well known that when you are aroused from your slumber to see something which your well-meaning intruder considers very entertaining, it is a difficult matter to woo it back again. In the tale before us we slumber on gently to the end. There is no heroine but Miss Clara Amedroz, and no heroes but her two suitors. The lady loves amiss, but discovers it in time, and invests her affections more safely. Such, in strictness is the substance of the tale; but it is filled out as Mr. Trollope alone knows how to fill out the primitive meagreness of his dramatic skeletons. The three persons whom we have mentioned are each a character in a way, and their sayings and doings, their comings and goings, are registered to the letter and timed to the minute. They write a number of letters, which are duly transcribed; they make frequent railway journeys by the down-train from London; they have cups of tea in their bed-rooms; and they do, in short, in the novel very much as the reader is doing out of it. We do not make these remarks in a tone of complaint. We do not open his books with the expectation of being thrilled, or convinced, or deeply moved in any way; and, accordingly, when we find one to be as flat as a Dutch landscape, we remind ourselves that we have wittingly travelled into Holland, and that we have no right to abuse the scenery for being in character."

Taking the story altogether, we consider that the tale is not only pleasing, but the most pleasing of any with which Mr. Trollope has favored the reading public for many years.

POEMS. By Annie E. Clark. J. B. Lppincott & Co.

The little volume before us is not gorgeously embossed, nor yet printed on tinted paper, but possesses more real merit than any of its fellows. It is written in a simple, clear style, without any attempts at those flights which make the author, like Icarus, fall from his height, his wings giving way. The writers of the few little poems, while they display great promise, do not in themselves tend to create for her a reputation. The grave error of italicising her words gives an appearance of crudity to the work, which is easily avoided. In a good poem, the emphatic word is evident from the contents, without any necessity of a change of type. The first verse, "What the voice said," is too much an imitation of Tennyson's "Two Voices" to be called original, although it is pleasantly written, and contains several original metaphors. Probably the best of the collection is "The Music of the Deep," as its metre is easy and flows most naturally. We hope in the future to be able again to read some from Miss Clark; but our advice most emphatically is, to remember that no good thing is lost by waiting and that much fruit, really good, is forever ruined by being prematurely plucked. A good deal of practice and a constant revision, with an abandonment of all imitations, will yet secure a real meritorious work from the author whose modest little book we now have lying before us.

—We have received from the Presbyterian Board of Publication a number of really valuable religious works, a collection of which can be found at the establishment, No. 821 Chesnut street, which is about the largest in the country. They are all of a religious nature, and as standard works merit the largest patronage and the highest commendation.

—Several books of interest appear in the announcements of the French publishers, including the second volume of M. Louis Blanc's "Lettres sur l'Angleterre," a translation of which was promised, but has not yet appeared; the first series of a work by M. Figuier, the well-known historian of science, "Vies des Savants Illustres depuis l'Antiquite jusqu'au XIX Siecle, avec l'appreciation de leurs travaux," a plan that, if properly carried out, certainly "cuts out" employment for a lifetime; "Les Antonins, un Etude Historique," by the Comte de Champagny, in continuation of his "Les Cesars;" and "Du Spitzberg au Sahara," by Professor Charles Martius, sketches of a naturalist in Lapland, Scotland, Switzerland, Egypt, and Algeria.

—Shakespeare enthusiasts are preparing to search in Spain for matters tending to illustrate the great dramatist. Subscriptions are being raised to form a fund for the purpose. It is supposed that the despatches of the Spanish envoys in London, between 1590 and 1616, may contain valuable matter illustrative of the drama and the stage, as scarcely anything either private or public escaped their notice, or was passed without mention in their minutely detailed reports. Mr. Halliwell, who heartily favors the scheme, mentions the rumor of the existence of what would be an article of great curiosity, a copy of the first folio Shakespeare of 1623, formerly belonging to Count Gondemar, the famous Spanish ambassador to England in the reign of James I, filled with MS. notes and additions of the period.

—The most industrious and laborious bibliographer of the present age, or probably of any other, Joseph Marie Querard, died at Paris on December 1, at the age of sixty-eight. His life was devoted to his favorite pursuit. He found it, however, anything but a lucrative one, and was indebted to the patronage of a Russian nobleman for the means of bringing out many of his works. His chief productions were "La France Litteraire," a record of French literature, chiefly during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, of unexampled accuracy and fulness of detail, in ten volumes octavo.

—Messrs. Moxon's elegant little series of "Miniature Poets" has met with great success in England. Tennyson, Browning, Wordsworth, are included in the volumes already published. Browning's volume is accompanied by a fine portrait. The next volume will comprise "Selections from the Poetical Works of Thomas Hood," edited by Mr. Samuel Lucas.

—It is impossible to resist a smile at the advertisement of an auction sale for the 16th of this month in the London literary journals. It might appropriately be headed:—"Disposal of the stock-in-trade of a would-be Diplomat, no longer of any use to the owner," as it comprises "the important Documentary and other State Papers, the property of the Hon. J. Slidell, minister of the Confederate States, etc. etc., including United States Public Documents and State Papers (a most valuable series of public documents), 310 volumes, 1853-9; American Archives, American State Papers, 'United States Statutes at Large,' etc. etc." The selection of this valuable diplomatic outfit does credit to Mr. Slidell's taste.

—The new edition recently issued by Messrs. Routledge of "Men of the Time: A Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Living Characters," is the most successful attempt we have seen in England to furnish a record of contemporaries distinguished in the various ways that bring men's names before the public and excite curiosity respecting them, which it is the main object of a work like the present to gratify.

—The author of "The Gentle Life" has just brought out a very prettily printed and embellished volume, containing the marrow of "Montaigne's Essays," in a style so similar to that in which his own lucubrations appear, that it would seem as if he desired to provoke comparison with the illustrious Gascon. The neat volume and beautiful typography will probably tempt many readers who might be repelled by the uncouth form of the old editions of Montaigne. The version given is that of Cotton, revised and corrected by the original.

—The second volume of a "History of the American War of the Rebellion," by Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards, just issued in London, is occupied with the second year of the contest, 1862-3, ending with the campaign of Gettysburg—regarded by the author as the turning-point of the whole war. The book is well illustrated with maps and military plans. Colonel Fletcher bears the testimony of a competent witness to the improvement wrought in the army by experience in the field. In reviewing the position at the close of his volume, he remarks that, at that time, "the young men who, at an earlier period of the war, had been promoted to high commands, had gained experience, their characters had become sobered, and after two years of training in the field, and in such rapidly recurring battle-fields as those two years had produced, they had acquired the gravity and *savoir faire* of older Generals, combined with the strength and enterprise of youth. The staff had learned their duties, and in all the accessories of an army that of the Potomac offered a pattern which many military nations might do well to study."

—To the former varieties of European tourists in the United States is now added the graphic or artistic traveller, by the publication of "Transatlantic Sketches, or Sixty Days in America," a slim quarto, just brought out in London, containing thirty etchings of scenery, social life, and the closing incidents of the Rebellion. They are connected together by a thin thread of journalism of no literary pretensions. The drawings show some talent. Two of them, representing the circumstances of the assassination of President Lincoln, have been deservedly censured by the London press.

—That indefatigable man, Dr. Colenso, not satisfied with launching five solid octavo volumes full of abstruse arithmetical and philological criticism at the heads of his opponents in the space of three years, has signalized his departure from England by the publication of a learned work, "The Worship of Baalim in Israel," translated from the Dutch original of Dr. H. Oort, and enlarged with notes and appendices.

—The list of new periodicals started in England with the year still admits of extension. Two new ones are just announced, *The House Hold*, a monthly magazine of domestic economy and home enjoyment, published by Messrs. Groombridge, and the *Working-Man*, a weekly, issued by Messrs. Cassell & Co., intended to form a record of social and industrial progress and a medium of communication between the thinkers and the workers of the present day who are now so prominently engaged in forwarding the true interests of the working-man.

—Miss Catharine Macready, daughter of the eminent tragedian, will shortly appear as an authoress, with a volume entitled "Cowl and Cap, and Other Poems," dedicated to Henry Taylor. Mrs. F. A. Kemble Butler is preparing a collection of her poems, "with some never before published," in one volume. Miss Christina Rossetti's new volume of verse, "The Prince's Progress," will appear immediately, with designs by her brother, W. M. Rossetti, the pre-Raphaelite artist.

—The list of announcements of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, who are removing from Broadway to Broome street, with the special object of concentrating their attention on their own publications to the exclusion of miscellaneous business, contains several new books in addition to the large number of illustrated Christmas and juvenile works just issued by them. The reprinted books are:—"The Letters of Mozart," translated by Lady Wallace, in two vols. post 8vo.; a "Brief Biographical Dictionary," by Rev. Charles Hale, with additions and corrections by William A. Wheeler, the American editor; "Essays on Art," by Francis Turner Palgrave, 12mo.

PROPOSALS.

CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for books, stationery, and printing, required by the City Commissioners for the year 1866 in accordance with ordinance of City Council approved December 30, 1865, making an appropriation to this Department, will be received at this Office, No 11 State House Row, until 12 o'clock M., Saturday, January 20, 1866. Printed schedules of articles required will be furnished on application at the City Commissioners' Office, on which the bids must be made.

PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON, } City Commissioners.
1 17 3t JOHN GIVEN,

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

AT

ALTER'S

COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 1 11

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 81y

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

G. C. REUKAUFF,

MANUFACTURER OF

LOOKING-GLASS,

PORTRAIT,

PHOTOGRAPH,

AND

PICTURE FRAMES,

AND GILT MOULDINGS

No. 929 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.

GLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

BROWN & MAGEE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS,

VALISES

BAGS,

RETICULES,

And all styles of goods suitable for

Travellers and Excursionists.

A large stock of

MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS AND RETICULES,

FOR GENTS AND LADIES,

Of our own Manufacture, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 20 day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1.....$100,000
" " 2..... 200,000
" " 3..... 60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:—

Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1,' '2' or '3' " as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866 and they will be required to have a place or business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
J. A. POTTER,
12 22 3t Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale, by the Hon JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Powell, Geiger & Co.'s store, No. 127 N. Front street, at 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1866, TWENTY THOUSAND CIGARS, packed in one-tenth boxes.

F. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal for Eastern District of Penna.
Philadelphia, January 3, 1866. 1 4 thstu6t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
11 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BALTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
11 No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWNE'S

METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS

AND

WINDOW BANDS

PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS,

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT,
11 23thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY, TO THE USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD, vs. STEVENSON M. LEAMING,
C. P., September T., 1865, No. 17.

Claim for paving, etc., $104 62, lot S. E. corner of Rundle and Sixteenth streets, Seventh Ward.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1865.

A writ of scire facias will be issued upon the above claim at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless paid with interest to that time.

W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney for Claimant,
11 15w3m No. 207 S. SIXTH Street.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 12 1m

G. W. PITCHER,

FRAME

MANUFACTURER,

AND DEALER IN

Photograph Albums,

BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,

Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.

CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.

808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to his care for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

OWEN HOUSE,

LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL,"

ON THE

EUROPEAN PLAN,

ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

12 22 1m THOMAS P. JACKS, Proprietor.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.,

No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand 11 7 3m

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCcessor to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at

12 22 stuth 1m No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL

TO

NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE

OF

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 12

CHARLES HALLOWELL,

STOCK BROKER,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

(ROOM No. 4).

Government, State, and Other Loan and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5'20S.

7'30s,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Rapillons, Rouleaux, Tonsues, Frizes, Crimpses, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere

11 3m 2m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S

New Patent Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY

5 4 1y CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.

An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY

Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston.

For Nervous Debility, and all diseases requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at

11 NO. 225 N. THIRD STREET.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

I. B. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER Truss Establishment No. 1347 CHESNUT street, near Broad.—This Truss, unlike all others, cures Ruptures; frees the cord from all pressure; will never rust, break, chafe, or become filthy; fitted to form, requiring no strap; used in bathing; always good as new. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, etc., of improved styles. Lady attendant. Call and examine, or send for pamphlet. 12 16 1m

A DESPERATE ACT.

Escape of James Lee, an Ohio Convict, from a Train Running Thirty Miles an Hour—He Slips his Shackles, Unlocks his Wristlet, and Leaps Through the Saloon Window—He is Badly Injured, is Captured, but Asks his Captors to Kill Him.

Sheriff Nicola left this city on Friday morning with sixteen convicts, bound for the State prison. Among the number was James Lee, who was secured to his partner in crime, Henry Clodden, by shackles binding the feet and wristlets of iron. At the Union depot the sheriff saw a man approach Lee, and put his hand in his side pocket preparatory to giving Lee something. The sheriff supposed it was a flask of liquor, and ordered him away, as it was against the rules to give prisoners anything of the kind. It turns out that it was a loaded revolver, which Lee, through the mediation of "his woman," had engaged this man to furnish him for use on the way to the penitentiary; for he had made up his mind to escape from the train, and kill himself before he would return to that "dreadful place."

All the prisoners were put on board, the rear door of the car locked, and the convicts watched by a considerable number of guards. All was going well, apparently, but the officers in charge knew little of the desperate purpose of two men in that gang, and of the strategy they had used and were about to make available for their escape with life or death.

We cannot be logical in telling the story, but must begin really at the end, with the tale Lee tells, and read backwards as if it were a Hebrew book. It appears that Lee has a foot so small that he wears No. two and a half gaiters, and has no heel to speak of, so that no common shackle could hold him. He had his "wife" bring him at the jail a large pair of boots and a lot of rags, etc., with which to stuff his feet and ankles when inserted in the "gunboats."

The shackles were slipped on these "dipped" legs, without exciting the suspicion of the officer. So far so good. Bill Bedford had played the same game, and both were bound to escape from the train if they killed themselves in the attempt. It was Lee's intention to jump from the car when near Crestline station, and effect his escape to Pittsburg or Chicago. Before they got to New London he picked the "stuffing" out of his leg padding, slipped off the boot, and as the shackle had been accommodated to the artificial ankle, it fell off the real ankle without trouble. He then put on the boot again, tucked the shackle into the leg of the same, and tied it in place with his handkerchief, and slipped down his pants' leg so that the hoax would not be easily discovered. With his penknife blade he touched the spring in the wristlet on his partner, and with a smart blow with a pop-bottle sprang the lock. Lee carried the irons on his wrist.

Lee and Clodden, thus divorced in fact, went forward and entered the saloon. Had not the sheriff been sitting on the front seat, Lee would have darted through the door of the car upon the platform. The train was then about one mile this side of New London, and running nearly thirty miles an hour. Lee had mistaken the station, but he plunged out of the saloon-window. Clodden remained there long enough to give Lee time to pick himself up and hide, when he came out of the saloon and gave a hearty laugh, with "Boys, Jim Lee is gone!"

The sheriff instantly jerked the bell-rope, and the train was stopped as soon as possible. "Here are twenty-five dollars for any man who will capture him," said the sheriff. He left policeman Isaac Frank with three of the guard to catch Lee, while he went on with the fifteen. Bedford's chance of escape was gone, and his curses were loud and deep.

Lee struck on his head, inflicting a dreadful wound on his forehead, and was otherwise badly bruised. His clothes were nearly torn off him, and his side and one leg were perfectly black and blue. He lay senseless a quarter of an hour, but then got up and staggered against the fence, the blow knocking him down. Reaching a pool of water, he washed and was refreshed. He soon recovered strength and steadiness, when he ran for the woods. After a long chase he was finally come up with by a man living in the neighborhood. He had drawn his knife and held the man at bay till one of the guard arrived, when, presenting a revolver to Lee's head, he said, "I surrender to you, but not to this Hoosier." He was put on board a freight train, and reached the State prison at eight o'clock Friday night. He tried several times to throw himself out of the car on the way down, saying that he wanted to kill himself. He had been in the penitentiary before, and preferred death to a return. His guard were importuned, as also the sheriff afterwards, to kill him. He was completely crushed, and in the deepest despondency and misery.

When brought into the Penitentiary the Warden asked the name of the desperate man. "James Lee," was the answer. That officer said, "No! his name is Somers. He has been here before." Lee then gave the Sheriff a sketch of himself and his career. When a mere boy he stole $700, and was sent to the Penitentiary from Akron, where he belonged. His father, he said, was a brutal Irishman, and abused his mother. He inherited his father's disposition to crime, and although he had made many attempts to reform, he could not resist the temptations to do evil.

The Sheriff says he was the most miserable, pitiable man in the world, having only one desire, and that to die. He was sentenced for a term of six years' imprisonment.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE NEW YORK MILITIA.

Meeting of the State Military Association—Letter from Major-General Sherman

ALBANY, January 16.—The State Military Association met at the City Hall at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day. About seventy members were present, who represented sixty regiments located in nearly every section of the State.

The President, Colonel F. A. Conkling, in the chair, referred to the present condition of the country as favorable to the more complete organization of the National Guard, and hoped the deliberations of the association would tend to promote that end.

Resolutions were adopted inviting the Governor and State officers, and Mayor and Common Council to attend the annual meeting to-morrow evening in the Assembly Chamber.

Letters were read from Generals Grant, Sherman, Meade, Dix, Butler, Cullom, and Hooker giving reasons why they could not be present. Generals Wool and Robinson accepted invitations to attend. General Sherman's letter is as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, January 9, 1866.—It is impossible for me to come to Albany on the occasion referred to. But I do heartily approve the object, and wish you eminent success.

Now is the appointed time, if ever, in our history to place the militia of our country on a footing honorable and useful to the nation. Now it can claim all the honors gained by the State volunteers, with their experience in organization, equipment, and drill. I hope you in the great State of New York will devise some good system for the militia of the State, and so represent it that other States will follow the example, and make it uniform throughout. Service in the militia during peace should be made attractive and honorable, so that the organization may be immediately available in war, until Congress has time to provide national troops for the emergency.

Again wishing you all possible success, I am your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress on the subjects embraced in Senator Wilson's bill, now before that body.

An invitation to visit the Bureau of Military Record was received and accepted.

The Association then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The annual address before the Association will be delivered by Stewart L. Woodford, in the Assembly Chamber, to-morrow evening.—*New York Times.*

VIRGINIA.

THE RICHMOND CAPTAIN BODELL IN DURANCE—HIS TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY—THE REPUBLIC'S VERSION.

RICHMOND, Va., January 15.—A warrant is out to-night for Pollard, issued on an affidavit from Brooks, given to-day at the instigation of prominent officials and citizens who desire to meet the question of security of life.

SECOND DESPATCH.

RICHMOND, January 16.—The case of the Commonwealth against H. R. Pollard, for attempted murder of E. P. Brooks, New York *Times* correspondent, was called this noon at the Mayor's Court, and postponed till to-morrow, the witnesses in Pollard's behalf not having been subpœnaed.

In reference to the letter of Pollard in this morning's *Chronicle*, calling attention to the Richmond *Republic's* version of the fray as the right one, it is but just to state that it was written by Walker of that paper, a personal friend of Pollard, who on leaving the hotel on the day in question immediately entered the office of the *Republic*.

The pending trial will confirm the correctness of the special despatches.—*New York Tribune.*

A County Judge in Iowa makes off with Thirty Thousand Dollars.

The Burlington, Iowa, papers give the details of the disappearance of H. C. Ohrt, County Judge of that county, with funds to the tune of some thirty thousand dollars belonging to his German fellow-citizens. The *Hawkeye* says:—

For some time previous to his disappearance he was reported to be very sick and confined to his bed, and his most intimate associates were denied admittance to his room. A few days after this, however, he was upon the street, looking as well as usual, and some of his friends having expressed surprise at his sudden recovery, he explained that he was out of his head or temporarily insane, and was not otherwise unwell.

On Tuesday last, the day of his departure, he was again reported sick, but suspicion was not aroused until Sunday, when inquiry being made at his residence, his wife reported that he had gone to Illinois on business, and being taken sick he had not been able to return. This report, in connection with his previous sickness, and other unusual circumstances, confirmed the suspicion that he had absconded. On Monday, when the new County Judge went to take possession of the office, the vault was found locked, and no key to be obtained, Mrs. Ohrt not knowing its whereabouts. The lock was forced, and the county records found in almost inextricable confusion, no attention having been paid to them apparently for months. Mr. Ohrt has always retained the confidence of his German fellow-citizens up to the time of his disappearance, and they had intrusted him with their money to a considerable extent. Many of them will feel the loss deeply.

Message of the Governor of Delaware.

Gove Saulsbury, Governor of Delaware, sent his message to the Legislature last week. The first portion of the message is devoted to the financial condition of the State. The total indebtedness of the State is $1,110,060, except $170,000 in bonds issued to the Delaware Railroad Company, as surety for which there is a mortgage on the road, guaranteed by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company. The total amount of tax paid by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad for eleven months, ending with October, was $19,762·60. The condition of the State banks is next discussed, and the Governor recommends that the Legislature grant authority for converting them into National banks. The message then continues:—

Experience has proved that the construction and use of railroads is the most rapid means of developing the resources and increasing the prosperity and material interests of the State. The construction and operation of the Delaware Railroad has added greatly to the wealth and convenience of the people of the State, and especially those residing in close proximity to it. It is now being rapidly extended, by its connection with a Maryland road, through the Eastern Shore of Maryland to the waters of the Chesapeake, and promises, when completed, still further to enhance the wealth and prosperity of the whole section of country through which it passes. The Delaware and Maryland Railroad is now in process of rapid construction, and the expectation of those having charge of this improvement is, as I am informed, that it will be of immense advantage to a very productive section of Kent county, greatly in need of facilities for transporting produce to market. The completion of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, from Milford by way of Georgetown to Lewes, is a consummation greatly desired, not only by those lying on the line of the road, but by the people of the whole State.

Has John Surratt been Arrested?

We have been furnished with the following statement, the writer of which says he has the best of reasons for believing in the reliability of what is here affirmed:—

John Surratt was arrested in Texas, attempting to make his way into Mexico, during the month of June, 1865. He was placed in charge of Captain Smith and three privates, of the 4th United States Artillery. The movements of the party were slow, and every effort was made to keep the identity of the prisoner a secret. On arriving at Terre Haute, Ind., the party were compelled to lay over on account of a break on the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, and for two days occupied rooms at the Terre Haute House. Before arriving at Washington, perhaps at the Relay House, Surratt was recognized by acquaintances (for proof of which see despatches from Washington and Baltimore, about July 20, 1865). Since reaching Washington nothing has been heard of Surratt. One hundred thousand dollars was to be paid for his capture.

The Fortifications at Matamoras—The Man Who Built Them.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

We would mention as a fact, not heretofore made public, we believe, that the fortifications around Matamoras, which are becoming quite complete, and have received much commendation from many skilful officers not in the Mexican service, have been constructed under the superintendence of Major Felix A. Blucher, now a colonel of engineers in the Mexican service, and a nephew of the famous Prussian. The Major resided many years in Southwestern Texas, and has ever had the kindest relations with the Mexican people. His knowledge of their language, and his professional abilities, have made him a most valuable friend to them, and they repose the utmost confidence in him—a confidence he has never betrayed. The promotion of the Major to a colonelcy was, doubtless, a tribute to his personal as well as professional merits; and his favorite phrase, *no hay cuidado*, has an opposite application to himself upon their part. "There is no fear," either as to his capacity or fidelity.

Master Coker at the White House.

Yesterday morning Master Richard Coker, whose wonderful powers as a vocalist have been duly chronicled; Mr. Simpson, the graceful tenor of Grace Church, New York; Signor Strini, the favorite basso, who is well known amongst us, and the father of Master Coker, were presented to the President and the members of his household by Mr. Franklin, the organist of Trinity Church.

At the request of the ladies of the Presidential Mansion, a brief concert was improvised, Master Coker singing several of his finest pieces, assisted by Messrs. Simpson and Strini. A pleasant interview succeeded, in which the President, in correction of some extravagant views which Master Coker seemed to entertain relative to the Presidential position, kindly suggested that virtue and intelligence rather than place or position were to be honored and desired. A beautiful bouquet was presented to the lad by Mrs. Johnson. Master Coker is about to go to Europe.—*Washington Chronicle, 16th.*

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PLANTATIONS.—The crops are divided with the hands on many of the plantations in South Carolina, after certain articles, such as indigo and molasses, are disposed of for the landowner. In the third sub-district, the Colonel commanding the post has ordered that all articles raised on a plantation be divided with the laborers.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor for the Year 1866

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty ($447,350) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Guardians of the Poor to defray the expenses of that department for the year 1866, as follows:—

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Item 1. Drugs and medicines, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 2. Sugar, butter, lard, oat, and cake meal, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 3. Brandy, wine, whisky, and porter, eight thousand ($8000) dollars.

Item 4. Surgical instruments, leeches and leeching, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 5. Books and binding for medical library and preservation of pathological specimens, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 6. Marketing for hospital and nurses' tables, eight thousand ($8000) dollars.

Item 7. Salary of apothecary and assistants and recording clerks, two thousand three hundred ($2300) dollars.

Item 8. Wages on pay roll, three thousand three hundred ($3300) dollars.

Item 9. Board of resident physicians, two thousand one hundred ($2100) dollars.

Item 10. Incidental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

Item 11. Marketing for Insane Department, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 12. Salaries of resident physician and clerk, and board of assistant resident physicians, one thousand eight hundred and sixty ($1800) dollars.

Item 13. Wages on pay roll, chargeable to Insane Asylum, four thousand three hundred ($4300) dollars.

Item 14. Incidental expenses, two hundred ($200) dollars.

CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.

Item 15. Marketing and supplies for matron's and nurses' tables, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 16. Wages on pay roll, chargeable to Children's Asylum, seven hundred ($700) dollars.

Item 17. Salaries of matron, teacher, and assistant matron, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 18. Incidental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

HOUSE GENERALLY.

Item 19. Flour, corn, and corn meal, forty-seven thousand ($47,000) dollars.

Item 20. Beef, mutton, pork, and bacon, forty-five thousand ($45,000) dollars.

Item 21. Tea, coffee, rye, sugar, and molasses, thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars.

Item 22. Codfish, butter, lard, rice, corn, hominy, barley, salt, and pepper, fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars.

Item 23. Potatoes, beans, and other vegetables, four thousand five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 24. Crackers, hops, malt, vinegar and pickles, two thousand two hundred ($2200) dollars.

Item 25. Marketing for Old Women's Asylum, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 26. Marketing for Almshouse, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 27. Dry-goods, twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Item 28. Boots, shoes, hats, and caps, one thousand seven hundred ($1700) dollars.

Item 29. Hosiery, yarn, thread, cotton, combs, needles, and trimmings, three thousand five hundred ($3500) dollars.

Item 30. Tobacco, soap, lime, and starch, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 31. Hardware, crockery, tinware, brushes, brooms, two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 32. Purchase and repair of stoves, and castings, and cooking apparatus, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 33. General repairs to House, plumbing, gas-fitting, and materials therefor, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 34. Fuel, of which all coal used shall be Schuylkill, which shall be obtained from miners only, twenty-six thousand five hundred ($26,500) dollars.

Item 35. Gas and oil, six thousand eight hundred ($6800) dollars.

Item 36. Furniture and straw, three thousand five hundred ($3500) dollars.

Item 37. Cleaning sinks and chimneys, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 38. Salaries of Steward, Clerk, and Storekeeper, House Agent, Matron, and Steward's Clerk, five thousand three hundred and fifty ($5350) dollars.

Item 39. Salaries of Doorkeeper, Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Plumber, Gas-fitter, Baker, general Watchman, and Police Officer, three thousand six hundred and fifty ($3650) dollars.

Item 40. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to House generally, twenty-three hundred and fifty ($2350) dollars.

Item 41. Fire hose and repairs to same, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 42. Incidental expenses, four hundred ($400) dollars.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Item 43. Leather, lasts, and shoe-findings, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 44. Tallow and caustic alkali and materials for making soap, two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 45. Chair filling and weaving materials, twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars.

Item 46. Tools, coal, iron, and steel, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 47. Tin, glass, paints, varnish, oil, glue, and brushes, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 48. Lumber, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 49. Quarrying stone, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 50. Purchase of hardware and iron for making iron bedsteads, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 51. Salary of Superintendent, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 52. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to the Manufactory and over-work, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 53. Incidental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

FARM AND BLOCKLEY ESTATE

Item 54. Lumber and repairs, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 55. Lime, sand, and masonry, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 56. Repairing wharf, pumping engine, and meadow banks, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 57. Straw and feed for horses and cows, and for purchase of milk, four thousand five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 58. Seeds, manure, and farming utensils, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 59. Purchase of horses, cows, wagon, etc., fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 60. Iron and blacksmith work, four hundred ($400) dollars.

Item 61. Salaries of farmer and gardener, one thousand seven hundred and fifty ($1750) dollars.

Item 62. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to farm and garden, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 63. Steam pipes, fittings, and masonry for Hospital, Out-wards, Insane Department, and Children's Asylum, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 64. Incidental expenses, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

OUTDOOR EXPENSES.

Item 65. Salaries of Secretary, Outdoor Agent, Messenger, Wagon Driver, and Visitor of Children, three thousand seven hundred ($3700) dollars.

Item 66. Travelling expenses of House Agent, and support of non-residents, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

Item 67. Tax and ground rent of city office, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 68. Repairs to city office, gas, water rent, and incidental office expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 69. Expenses of support and bastardy cases, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 70. Cost of serving processes and removal of non-residents, nine hundred ($900) dollars.

Item 71. Cupping, leeching, and burial cases, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 72. Rent of Visitor's office, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 73. Salaries of Outdoor Visitors, six thousand four hundred ($6400) dollars.

Item 74. Salaries of Outdoor Physicians and Apothecaries, three thousand nine hundred and twenty ($3920) dollars.

Item 75. Maintaining and educating three deaf mutes in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the city, seven hundred and twenty ($720) dollars.

Item 76. Support of twelve feeble-minded children at the Pennsylvania Training School at Media, in accordance with an ordinance approved December 31, 1862, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars: Provided, That the Guardians be requested not to fill any vacancies that may occur by reason of the death or removal of any of the recipients of this charity.

Item 77. Stationery, printing, and advertising, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 78. Railroad tickets for Guardians and Medical Board, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 79. Provisions for smallpox patients, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 80. Incidental expenses, two hundred ($200) dollars.

FOR RELIEF OF OUTDOOR POOR.

Item 81. First Poor District, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 82. Second Poor District, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 83. Third Poor District, eight thousand five hundred ($8500) dollars.

Item 84. Fourth Poor District, seven thousand five hundred ($7500) dollars.

Item 85. Fifth Poor District, five thousand three hundred ($5300) dollars.

Item 86. Sixth Poor District, six thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 87. Seventh Poor District, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 88. Eighth Poor District, four thousand five hundred ($4500) dollars.

Item 89. Ninth Poor District, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 90. Tenth Poor District, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 91. Eleventh Poor District, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 92. For reconstruction of sewerage, privies, and drainage, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Guardians of the Poor in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "A," pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "E," page 179, etc., to secure the payment of bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public action, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee* as aforesaid *and Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as said Mortgage provided, I will, upon Monday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, bridges, fences privileges, rights, and all real property of every description, acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property, included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, thence extending northwardly to and through the borough of Philipsburg, Rush township, Centre county, and there terminating. Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid, being twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz:—

At Mount Pleasant one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¼ mile Post one quarry siding about 380 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post a second track siding about 1530 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2254 feet long, and also 600 feet additional Railroad track extending up Moshannan creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary herefor.

At Dunbar, one siding about 376 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings about 1500 feet total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station, lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant, a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with a ll the water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodshed attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches with one frame passenger station, 30 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres, with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.

One Iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind, appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE

The said Railroad Sidings Real Estate and premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee.
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
16 2 mth4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 8 05 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2:45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9:15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and Southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11:30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:15 and 11:15 A. M., and 3:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 3:30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7:00, 8:15, and 9:30 A. M., and 3:00 and 5:00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8:15 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 12:00 M., and 4:30 and 9:55 P. M.

OLD LINER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8:01, 8:58, and 10:14 A. M., and 12:36, 3:43, 5:01, 5:44, and 10:20 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8:25 A. M., Way Mail; 1:00 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 9:25 P. M. Express.

An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4:10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9:52 A. M., 3:23, and 11:50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 12:27, 5:13, and 10:33 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4:05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11:15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9:05 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6:30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 04 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3:30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.

At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville, and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 10:02 A. M., and 6:15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6:30 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6:10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10:55 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

#5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A ship memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the pier of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN,

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*London Assurance* was given last night at this theatre, and before noticing the cast, we must say that it was put on the stage in most exquisite style. The garden scene, upon which it is customary to lavish all sorts of horticultural inventions, was never so well presented before. The inclosed terrace, with the entrance to the house, was both novel and most effective. The inclosed scene (why are the drawing-room scenes not all so), with its ceiling and chandelier, were in the very best style of stage presentments.

Mrs. John Wood, dressed like an empress (we mean Eugenie), looked to the greatest advantage, and being a beautiful woman, was, of course, most attractive. Her "Lady Gay" is full of spirit and fun, but a little too free and easy for a high-bred lady—the daughter of an Earl. Her hunting speech was, however, capital and given with great distinctness, yet with the electrical rapidity that gives it effect. Although Mrs. Wood is always a little too much on the burlesque, there is about her geniality and a true spirit of fun, that secure the sympathy and favor of the audience.

"Sir Harcourt Courtley" is a part of which Mr. Griffiths has not the least idea. "Sir Harcourt" was a high-bred gentleman, over bred, over refined, full of vanity, but never anything but a gentleman. Mr. Griffiths looked like a poor teacher in decayed circumstances—"M. Tourbillon," for instance. Mr. Fawcett played "Meddle" with much humor. This gentleman's study is to imitate Mr. Clarke—a hopeless attempt, which we advise him to leave off. We like Mr. Barton Hill's "Dazzle" far better than his "Charles Courtley." We like Mr. Walcott's "Dazzle" not at all: it lacks brilliancy, elegance, grace, and point. Mrs. Walcott's "Grace" was a quiet, lady like performance. Mr. Greene, of course, could not be supposed to play such a part as "Max Harkaway."

We hope Mr. Barron assumed the part of "Dolly" to oblige the management, for he certainly did not oblige the audience. The farce of *Jenny Lind*, Mrs. Wood's most complete performance, being exactly suited to her peculiar talents, followed, amid shouts of laughter. Her imitations of Amodio, Brignoli and Gazzaniga are capital, but the ungrateful memories of the public have almost forgotten those artists. Mrs. Wood should give us *copies* of some of our present operatic celebrities. Mrs. Wood repeats the bill of last night this evening.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Fortunio* and two farces are given here this evening. The London *Athenæum* contains a letter from Watts Phillips, the author of *Lost in London*, in which he declares that the play was stolen from his desk, and that Mr. Wallack had no right to perform it. Mrs. Drew, of course, had nothing to do with this pretty quarrel, which rests between Watts Phillips and the person who first produced the play in the United states.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Red Rover* and the *Sleeping Beauty* will be given this evening.

PERELLI'S OPERA SEASON.—Owing to the indisposition of one of the principal lady performers in *Lucretia Borgia*, Perelli's grand opera, *Clarissa Harlowe*, will be given the first night of the series. The opera is a very fine one, and it will be brought out in the most unexceptionable style, including a large chorus and a full military band on the stage (independent of the regular orchestra, the Germania), and every other needful accessory to make the representation as complete as possible. The subscription list for the season is rapidly filling up, and there is every probability that it will be a great and brilliant success.

A FINE CONCERT.—On Saturday night a very attractive musical entertainment will be given by Mr. I. L. Rice, a distinguished pianist of this city. The Sængerbund, the society which received the first prize at the late singing festival, will perform some of their finest concerted pieces. Other attractions will be presented, which will render it one of the finest of the season.

FOYER ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Jarvis' second matinee will take place on Friday. The programme will be most attractive.

Is the Cattle Plague Smallpox?

CURIOUS MEDICAL SPECULATIONS IN ENGLAND.

The London *Lancet*, the leading medical journal in England, contains the following:—

"The report of Dr. Murchison's dissections of the diseased cattle, which appeared in the *Lancet* as long ago as August 26, showed clearly that the rinderpest was not the pathological equivalent of human typhoid fever, and we believe we are correct in stating that this opinion has been confirmed by every subsequent observer. From Dr. Murchison's present communication, however, it is obvious that there exists a very strong analogy, if not absolute identity, between the rinderpest and smallpox. The arguments by which this view is supported deserve serious consideration. It appears that in all cases of cattle plague there is an eruption on the skin, sometimes papular and postular, like that of variola; at other times consisting of flattened vesicles like those of cowpox. The two diseases also resemble one another in their general symptoms and anatomical lesions, in their period of incubation and duration, and in their extreme contagiousness and capability of propagation by inoculation. There are even some grounds for believing that rinderpest may communicate cowpox to the human subject, and the reason why this accident has not happened oftener may be due, as Dr. Murchison suggests, to the fact that most of the inhabitants of this country are protected by vaccination.

"It also appears that the physicians who so carefully described the cattle plague in the last century constantly alluded to the eruption, and compared it to that of smallpox. If the view now referred to be correct, it is impossible to overestimate its importance. A remedy is at once placed in our hands for arresting the spread of the cattle plague, which has already come to be regarded as a great national calamity. We prevent the fatal form of smallpox in the human subject by inducing a mild form of the disease through vaccination. If rinderpest be a severe form of smallpox in cattle, why may it not also be prevented by inducing in cattle the mild form of the disease, or ordinary cowpox? This we know can be done by inoculating them with vaccine lymph, or with the matter of human smallpox.

"No time ought to be lost in adopting Dr. Murchison's suggestion, to ascertain whether cattle, after such inoculations, be proof against the rinderpest. In the meantime valuable information might be obtained from members of our profession practising in those parts of the country where ordinary cowpox is known to prevail. Many remarkable instances have been recorded where individual cattle or entire herds have escaped in the midst of surrounding pestilence. Can it be shown this exemption has been due to their having suffered previously from the cowpox? It seems, however, that the ordinary cowpox has for some years been dying out in this country, so that it has been difficult to obtain fresh lymph direct from the cow, and thus the cattle of this country are less protected than formerly against the variola in a severe form. If this be so, there is no reason why vaccination should not be practised as commonly among cattle as among men. The above investigations have been carried out in connection with the experimental inquiries instituted at the instance of the Medical Committee of the Cattle Plague Commission. Their former recommendation as to the arrest of traffic in cattle is now being urgently pressed on the Government by the farmers at large; and if the views enunciated by Dr. Murchison should prove correct, the value of the service of the Royal Commission will be of the highest national importance."

—General George W. Randolph, late of the Confederate army, who left Richmond previous to the evacuation, is residing forty miles from Liverpool, England.

THE EXODUS OF WOMEN.

The Enterprise a Failure—The Inducement to Emigrate, and the Enemies of the Project—Disappointed New Englanders—Departure of the Continental.

The necessity for a larger proportion of women in the population of Washington Territory has been so severely felt by certain men who determined to make that portion of the West their future home, that one of them was impelled to make an effort to supply the demand, by importing all who were willing to accept homes on the Pacific slope from those Eastern States he deemed too greatly blessed with the presence of feminine graces and influences.

An experiment on a small scale, made in the spring of 1864, by Mr. A. S. Mercer, at that time a member of the Territorial Legislature, perhaps suggested the idea of another attempt upon a larger scale: and the gentleman who, eighteen months ago, gave the addition of thirty or forty females to the population of Washington Territory, was sent here with the authority, as is alleged, of the Territorial Government, for the purpose of taking back with him a ship-load of the feminine youth and beauty that graced the towns, cities, and homes of the East.

ENEMIES OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Delay, often unavoidable and always dangerous, in the present instance proved almost fatal to the enterprise. The difficulty of procuring transportation grew with the passage of time, and the Government ship, which the emigrant agent expected, was finally refused, and he was compelled to purchase a vessel expressly for the purpose. The money was advanced by Mr. Benjamin Holliday, of California, and the steamer *Continental* secured.

Another enemy of the enterprise recently appeared upon the flank of the agent, while he was manœuvring with the Secretary of the Navy in front, in the person of Miss Anna E. Dickinson, who used the full force of her earnest invective in New England and elsewhere, against the design of Mr. Mercer. Her arguments induced many to abandon the project, and return to the duties to which they were accustomed here.

THE INDUCEMENTS.

The inducements offered to female emigrants were principally based upon the fact, or rather the assertion, that the proportion of males to females in Washington Territory is as ten to one. This suggested matrimony, always interesting to the feminine mind and heart; and visions of homes, happiness, and maternity floated bewilderingly before their mental eyes. Female labor of all kinds, but more especially as seamstresses and housekeepers, being greatly in demand, naturally commands higher wages, and the cost of living being less there than here, made a pecuniary consideration of no little weight. These were the arguments used in favor of the emigration of women, and that they have not been more successful is doubtless because the proof of the existence of the facts was not sufficiently conclusive.

DEPARTURE OF THE "CONTINENTAL."

Tuesday afternoon the *Continental* left her moorings at Pier No. 2 North river, and steamed down the bay a short distance, where she remained until the following day, when she took her departure for Seattle, W. T. About 125 passengers sailed with her, 75 of whom were women. Last August Mr. Mercer's prospects seemed admirable for a cargo of 1000 feminine souls; but as time passed they became "smaller by degrees and beautifully less," until, at the time of leaving, he had scarcely a tithe of the number, and it is more than probable that if he had remained a few weeks longer, he would have been compelled to make the journey alone.

A PARTY OF DISAPPOINTED NEW ENGLANDERS.

An hour or two after the departure of the *Continental*, half a dozen women who came to this city last summer from Maine, and exhausted their means while waiting for the vessel to be made ready for the voyage, informed us that they had been put ashore by the captain of the ship, who told them the agent had paid the passage of seventy-five persons, and they were not among the number. They complained bitterly of Mr. Mercer, and considered themselves duped through his representations. Whether their statements are true or not, we have, of course, no means of determining; but as the affair was purely a private enterprise, and a large amount of money had been expended because of the delay, we suspect the women have good reason to feel aggrieved.

THE VOYAGE.

The enterprise has proved a failure in almost every respect, and we have little doubt that the few who have embarked will regret it, unless the mere novelty of the voyage should prove a compensation.

The journey, which will be entirely by sea, no doubt will prove quite an agreeable one after the first sea-sickness shall have been conquered. The summer season south of the equator, with its long days and moonlit nights, the scenery in the Straits of Magellan, the opportunity to visit Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, and San Francisco, together with the library, which has been furnished for the use of passengers, will tend to make the expedition, while *en route*, both entertaining and instructive.

The adventuresses are now on their way; but what hopes are throbbing, what fears beating in their hearts, cannot be told. What awaits them after they shall have reached Seattle, will be developed only by Time, the Œdipus that reads all riddles; but since they have departed, we can only wish them smooth seas, placid skies, kindly stars, and unbounded success.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LITERARY RELICS.—Brantz Mayer, Esq., of this city, has been engaged, at the instance of Governor Bradford, by Hon. W. L. W. Seabrook, Commissioner of the Land Office, to examine, classify, and arrange the various State papers of Maryland, as connected with the Proprietary, Royal, and Revolutionary periods of the country. These papers, as stated in a printed letter from Mr. Mayer to Governor Bradford, include the richest portions of the correspondence of our delegates in Congress during the Revolutionary war, as well as the correspondence of the Congress itself, the various military commanders, and the agents of the State. Also various church papers, etc. etc. The list also comprises the Proprietary Council books from the earliest date, 1637, up to 1728. Governor Sharp's letter books and the Journal of the Council of Safety at Annapolis, in the years of 1775 and 1776. Three of the papers worthy of special care have been, with the advice of Hon. W. B. Hill, Secretary of State, suitably framed, in order to be hung up in the Executive Chamber of the State House.

The most interesting of these relics is a declaration of the Association of Freemen of Maryland, 26th of July, 1775, approving of union and armed opposition to the British authorities. This patriotic document (a species of declaration of independence) bears the signatures of nearly all the leading men of Maryland in the Revolutionary struggle, and among them may be found the names of those who, a year after, signed the Declaration at Philadelpiala. The other two papers are, first—the authenticated copy of the treaty with Great Britain, under the seal of Congress, and attested by its President, Mifflin; and second—the original Proclamation of Peace in Maryland by Governor Paca, as Executive of the State. It was long a matter of doubt among the students of history as to who were the three representatives of Maryland present in Congress about the 1st of July, 1776, and who gave the vote of our State in favor of Independence, until a receipt under date of 4th of July, 1776, at Philadelphia, for funds receivable by our delegates, was found among some apparently valueless papers, to which the signatures of J. Rogers, William Paca, and Thomas Stone were attached, which definitely settled the question as to their presence in Congress on that memorable day.—*Baltimore Commercial.*

—The work on the Albert Memorial at Hyde Park is again proceeding. A quantity of granite is now on the ground, and a steam-engine has been set up to work the machinery for polishing it. A number of columns of red granite, and a quantity of other pieces, have been forwarded from Scotland. The whole of the brickwork and masonry connected with the lower portion of the work have been completed.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Loan Bill—Constitutional Amendment on Reconstruction—Negro Suffrage, Etc.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, January 18.

The New Loan Bill—Conference with Mr. McCulloch.

The Ways and Means Committee are engaged again upon the new Loan Bill, and have not arrived at any conclusion. Two members of the committee had an interview with Secretary McCulloch at eleven o'clock. They stated that they would not object to the bill in its present shape if they could feel sure that as honest and prudent a man as Mr. McCulloch would always be Secretary of the Treasury. Although the objections to the foreign clause are strong, it is generally believed here it will be adopted.

Reconstruction.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling is preparing a Constitutional amendment for reference to the joint Committee on Reconstruction, to cover all necessary points. There is little doubt that the first report of the Reconstruction Committee will be to propose an amendment to the Constitution.

Negro Suffrage Bill.

It is not expected that a vote will be got on the negro suffrage bill. To-night the previous question will be called, and the voting on the amendments will occur to-morrow. The enemies of the bill will very generally sustain the motion to postpone.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Mr. Chandler, (Mich.) offered a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the issue of American registers to certain British-built vessels owned by American citizens. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the House bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from the public stores and bonded warehouses.

Also a bill to authorize the construction of a telegraph line from New York to the West India Islands.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire and report the amount paid to the Washington City newspapers for advertising, and under what law, &c. Passed.

Mr. Howe's (Wis.) joint resolution for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States was then taken up.

Mr. Nesmith (Oregon) addressed the Senate at length.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Jenckes (R. I.), reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. It was made the special order for the 30th instant.

Mr. Delano (Ohio), from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution asking to be relieved from the consideration of all claims growing out of the appropriation or destruction of property by the army and navy in suppressing the Rebellion. No definite action was taken on the subject.

Mr. Lynch (Me.) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, that all vessels once American, being placed under a foreign flag or register during the late war, should be treated as foreign-built vessels, and never again be allowed an American register. He also introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House how many such vessels have been allowed new registers.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill extending suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Arrival of the Steamer "Laburnum"

NEW YORK, January 18.—The United States steamer *Laburnum* has arrived from Port Royal, S. C.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Cotton is dull at 51@52. Flour dull; sales of 5500 bbls at unchanged prices. Southern dull but unaltered in price; 300 bbls. sold. Canadian drooping; 200 bbls. sold at unchanged prices. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn dull and 1c. lower. Oats dull and 1@2c. lower. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $20 87½@31·12½ for Mess. Lard buoyant at 16@18½. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Cumberland Preferred, 43½; Michigan Southern, 69; New York Central, 93; Reading, 101½; Hudson River, 104½; Missouri 6s, 77; Erie, 91½; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincey, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 78½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Chicago and Northwestern, 31½; U. S Coupons, 1881, 104; Five-Twenties, 1862, 103½; ditto 1861, 102; ditto, 1865, 102½; Ten-Forties, 93½; Treasury 7-30s, 98½@99½; One year Certificates, 98½; Gold, 139½.

BALTIMORE, January 18.—Flour dull and unsettled. Wheat scarce; the high grades are in demand; white nominal at $2 80@2·90. Corn, yellow active at 80c.; white, scarce and prime at 92c. Oats steady at 52c. Seeds firm; Cloverseed $8. Flaxseed dull at $3. Provisions inactive. Whisky firm at $2 28.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.—The Union members of City Councils met in caucus yesterday and made the following nominations:—

Trustees of Gas Works—William Elliott, John Manuel.

Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad—Albert C. Harmer, Jacob Regie.

Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—John W. Everman, Henry D Moore, T. P. Beck.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$2300 U S 5-20s 62	101½	28 sh Penna R	lots 54
$5050 U S 7·30s July	98⅝	25 sh do	53⅞
$5000 do	98⅝	47 sh do	lots 54
$100 do	98⅝	100 sh do	b60 53⅞
$4000 City 6s gas	87	33 sh do	lots 53⅞
$100 do	Rt 84	200 sh do	lots b60 53⅞
$500 City 6s new	92½	100 sh do	lots 53⅞
$200 do	mun 92½	100 sh do	lots 53⅞
$300 Sch Val 6s	72 85	200 sh Cata pt	1s 43
$2000 N Penn R 6s	94	100 sh do	s5. 43⅛
300 sh Ocean	lots 17½	100 sh do	c 43
100 sh do	b10 17⅝	100 sh do	b30 43⅛
100 sh do	b5 17	100 sh do	s60 43
100 sh do	b30. 17½	100 sh do	b30. 43⅛
600 sh do	17	100 sh do	b5 43⅛
400 sh do	lots 17	100 sh do	43⅛
200 sh do	lots 17½	100 sh Catawissa	c 29½
200 sh McElrath	s30 1⅛	100 sh do	s30 wn 29½
200 sh do	b30 2	13 sh Gir Bank	52
100 sh do	1⅛	2 sh Corn Ex Bk	63
100 sh do	s30 1⅛	200 sh Clinton	lots 1½
100 sh Reading	s5 50½	500 sh do	s5. 1½
500 sh Keystone	56	100 sh do	b5 1½
1b sh Cam & Am	122½	9 sh Spruce & Pine	38
4 sh N Amer Bk	198		

—A statue of the Empress Josephine is about to be set up in a *place* in Paris, formed by the junction of a new Boulevard Beauion and the Avenue Josephine, opposite the bridge of the Alma. The statue is by M. Dubray, and represents the Empress in Court costume, having in her right hand a rose, and in the left a miniature of the Emperor, her husband. The statue, with its pedestal, measures nearly twelve feet in height.

AUCTION SALES.

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, 1020 CHESNUT STREET.
SALE OF 100 SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS.
On FRIDAY EVENING next, 19th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold about 100 Superb Oil Paintings, comprising works of rare merit.
Now open for examination. 1 16 4t

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND MONEY BROKER,
N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS
Only one Square below the Exchange.
NATHANS' Principal Office, established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 5 4 1yrp

NOTICE.
Under and by virtue of the power vested in me, by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book S, page 118, etc., and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book E, page 406, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the bond secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bond the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as Trustee in respect to the premises I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indentures of mortgage and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY the 12th day of February A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell, to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Phillipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereafter.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station in Snyder township, Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township in Centre county, to the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and thence through Rush township, Centre county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road, and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone one siding about 3 6 feet long.
At Tyrone Engine House one Siding about 1284 feet long.
At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.
At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.
At 11¾ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.
At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.
At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.
At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.
At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet total length, with the right of way for the same.
At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse now owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long and also 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary therefor.
At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.
At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.
At Phillipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.
At Gardener's Station near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.
At Mount Picasant a Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.
At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station 14 feet by 14 feet, with wood sheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.
One warehouse lot, containing 12 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.
At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground, containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.
At Phillipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches, with one frame passenger station 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.
At Phillipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with
One frame Warehouse, 30 feet by 30 feet.
One frame Engine House 31 feet by 57 feet.
One Iron Turn-table, 50 feet in diameter.
And one frame Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad sidings, real estate, and premises mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid the said bonds or coupons or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance of the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same, a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 S. THIRD street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 S. THIRD street, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia
1630 1 tF10

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

LARGE LINEN SALE
AT MILLIKEN'S,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
Just opened, direct from Europe, the following
BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1·12½@1·25.
New styles bleached Damasks, from $1 25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1¾ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doyliés in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 68c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1 25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city, 87½c., $1, and $1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 62½c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
1 18 thstu2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

36 NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY! 36
OPERA CLOAKS!
OPERA SAUES!
The entire stock of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS selling off at a Great Sacrifice!
No. 36 N. NINTH STREET.
1 11 6 B. HUNTER, Agent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES AND SILVER WARE,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Has always on hand a beautiful assortment of Diamond Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Breastpins Studs, and Diamond Sets, all of which will be sold at less than usual prices.
Diamonds mounted to order in the latest styles, and most substantial manner.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware
In great variety.
Plain Rings, a large assortment always on hand
Engagement and Wedding Rings in case or made to order.
Silver Ware for Bridal presents in all styles.
Watches repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed.
P. S.—Diamonds and all Precious Stones, as also Old Gold and Silver, bought for cash or taken in exchange. 12 20

RIGGS & BROTHER,
Chronometer,
Clock, and
Watchmakers,
No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,
Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.
N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 1 5 1m*

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.
Large and handsome assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 13 mwfl 1yrp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
9 20 1y

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES,
Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.
A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,
8 21 mthsém4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.
Have just opened, from New York, 300 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2·50 up to $6 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doyliés, $1·20, $1·50, $1·75, and $2 a doz.
200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1
8-4 double Damask Table Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Table Cloths.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Bird-eye Linen.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Russia Crash, by the yard.
Just opened, 1000 doz. Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 11, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.
One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.
One lot of French worked Hdkfs., 28 cts.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25 cts up to 80 cts.
Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.
Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.
One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2·25, very cheap.
A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.
White Goods, White Goods.
A new lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 28, 31, 37½ 44, 50, and 62½ cts a yard.
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Victoria Lawns.
Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.
Cambric Plaid Muslins.
White Tartatans and Swiss Muslins, Etc. Etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.
N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins
Pillow case and Sheeting Muslins.
Canton Flannels 31⅛, 35, 40, 45, and 60.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.
Black Alpacas, a very cheap one, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, 81 and $1·25. 1 13

COTTON GOODS.
WIDE CHINTZES, 31 cents.
CALICOES, best makes, 25 cents.
10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS.
10-4 WALTHAM SHEETINGS.
9-4 PEPPERILL SHEETINGS.
NEW YORK MILLS.
WAMSUTTA.
WILLIAMSVILLE.
5-4 PILLOW MUSLINS.
FIVE BALES of 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at 31 cents.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
1 2 3m N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
BAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL, HAIR NETS.
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

LINEN GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK, $1·12½ and $1·25.
FINE WIDE TABLE DAMASK, $1·50 and $2 00.
100 dozen NAPKINS, at $2·88.
RED-BOR